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# Arab news

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**Ottawa summit**

## 'Big 7' may wrangle over Reagan policy

OTTAWA, July 16 (Agencies) — Seven Western leaders, four of them newcomers on the world stage, gather here next week to become better acquainted while they try to forge a common approach on global economic problems.

The summit meeting Monday and Tuesday, under tight security at a secluded log-cabin resort hotel outside Ottawa, will bring together government chiefs from the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

It is the seventh Western summit since 1975, when France proposed that leaders of the West's major industrial powers should meet annually, primarily to chalk out economic strategy.

President Reagan, French President Francois Mitterrand, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini have come to power since last year's summit.

The Conservative U.S. president and the Socialist French leader will be meeting for the first time. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has said the conference will be largely a "get-acquainted" session.

The meeting is taking place at a time of divergent economic policies as the allies face the worst recession since the World War II hard pressed by inflation, record unemployment, high U.S. interest rates, and sluggish growth.

It coincides also with a period of concern in Western Europe over Reagan's hardline approach to Moscow and, on the U.S. side, worry over what is viewed as increasing pacifism and anti-Americanism in leading countries of the Western world. Reagan will be under pressure from European leaders to

modify economic policies aimed mainly against inflation.

The Reagan program has pushed U.S. interest rates above 20 percent. European governments say this has taken capital out of Europe and has weakened their currencies against the dollar. U.S. officials say the president, just completing his first six months in office, will urge the allies to be patient, promising interest rates will fall as inflation is checked. European leaders have said they will try hard to avoid a confrontation but will urge him to soften his monetarist stance.

A man who speaks for Western Europe as a whole acknowledged the split last week. "You mustn't make it an issue of the United States versus Europe — We're just as divided among ourselves," Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, told reporters in Washington. The commission is the executive body of the 10-nation common market, officially called the European Community.

Reagan will have Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on his side. When she visited Washington in February she said: "...My administration has put the permanent reduction of inflation as its first economic priority...after these many years of inflationary drift the costs of recovery have to be paid."

She has forced British inflation down to the 12 percent level, but part of the price is Britain's 11.4 percent jobless rate, the highest since the 1930s. And her critics say the price of that is the violence that has swept English towns this month. The Japanese worry about inflation in the United States because high U.S. interest rates tend to make the dollar more valuable, and that increases the price of Japan's oil — which has to be paid for in dollars.

## Israel massing troops -- Arafat

BEIRUT, July 16 (Agencies) — Israeli planes made repeated reconnaissance flights over southern Lebanon Thursday after heavy cross-border rocket and artillery exchanges.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zipori said Israel would intensify its war against Palestinian commandos following Wednesday's fighting.

And in Beirut, Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat said Israel was massing troops along the border for a big attack. *An-Nahar*, an independent Beirut newspaper, said the Lebanese government was thinking of asking U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib to intervene to secure a halt to Israeli strikes. The Israeli Air Force has hit Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon three times since last Friday. Up to 30 persons have been killed and wounded according to Lebanese press reports.

Two pro-Syrian commando groups said they had attacked two northern Israeli towns with rockets Wednesday following the Israeli air raids Friday, Sunday and Tuesday. The Israelis blasted southern Lebanon with artillery fire and hospital sources said that four civilians wounded in the market town of Nabatiyah Wednesday and died Thursday.

Two persons were injured Thursday when shells, apparently fired by Israeli-backed rightists Lebanese militiamen, landed into the southern port of Sidon. Residents there said. They added that Israeli planes drew ground fire when they flew repeatedly over the rugged southern sector of Ebanon, where several Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist groups have positions.

As tension mounted in the border region, Arafat told Arab reporters: "We have a hot and explosive summer ahead." The PLO chairman was quoted as saying Israel had deployed two army divisions along the frontier in preparation for an attack by land, sea and air.

## U.S. discusses gold standard

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — The idea of returning to a classic gold standard, a marriage of money and metal dismissed by mainstream economists for decades, is getting a new hearing by the federal government.

The United States abandoned the gold standard for the most part a half-century ago and the last vestiges disappeared a decade ago. Now, as a new commission opens its study, proponents say the Gold Standard may be the best way to keep a tight control on the money supply to beat inflation. Critics say it would be too dangerous in the volatile world market.

If the ideas of the "gold bugs" eventually lead to changes in law, economic historians probably will trace the formal first step to the work of the gold commission, 17 government officials and businessmen appointed by the president to "assess the role of gold in the domestic and international monetary systems." The commission barred reporters and other outsiders from its first meeting Thursday.

Those who want to go back to the gold standard have found fresh hope in the Reagan administration's economic policies, which have included a tight rein on the money supply.

To the supporters, the connection between a gold standard and monetary control is clear: If a nation's currency is ruled to be worth a set amount of gold, the money supply cannot rise faster than the relatively slow increase in the world's supply of gold. They point to the textbook definition of inflation as "too much money chasing too few goods." And they ask how inflation can keep rising rapidly if the money supply can rise only slightly.

The complaints of other economists are long and loud — and would be louder yet if they thought the gold standard might really be on its way back.



FLAGS LINED UP: Policemen's helmets and waving flags are lined up as if waiting for the Royal procession. In fact, they are part of a display on top of a street vendor's stall in Trafalgar Square where most of the goods for sale are Royal wedding commemorative souvenir pieces. (AP wirephoto)

## Angered by police raids

### Fresh wave of violence rocks south London

LONDON, July 16 (R) — Hundreds of black youths rampaged afresh through south London early Thursday angered by pre-dawn police raids Wednesday on homes suspected of being petrol bomb factories.

Rioters in the district of Brixton, which has a heavy concentration of blacks threw up barricades of iron sheets, set cars ablaze and lobbed petrol bombs at police equipped with protective helmets and riot shields. Young persons, some of them girls, appeared to taunt police yelling, "kill the pigs" and "don't waste the bombs," witnesses said.

Ten policemen were injured, one seriously, and six persons were arrested in the fighting. Hundreds of police have been hurt and more than 2,000 persons arrested since the wave of street violence began in British cities 14 days ago. Lord Scarman, a senior judge compiling a report on earlier riots in Brixton, said after a visit to the area Wednesday that damage to the raided homes was very serious. "Of course, the police caused the damage," he told reporters. "The question is whether it had justification or not. On that I cannot comment."

Police were not prepared to say whether the renewed rioting was fueled by govern-

ment plans to put an armory of riot control weapons at their disposal. None of the new weapons promised by the government since nightly street battles broke out was deployed.

Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw urged the police last Monday to adopt tougher tactics against rioters and promised them armored cars, water cannon and plastic bullet rifles if they wanted them. Whitelaw, who answers opposition criticism of the government's handling of the crisis in parliament Thursday, tempered his statement later by saying the weapons would be used only as the very last resort.

Police chiefs have expressed uneasiness about the introduction of a new riot-control armory. They see it as a departure from traditional British policing methods. The leader of Britain's 43 chief constables, George Terry, said after a meeting with the government that they fully realized the dangers the weapons might raise and would only use them after all else failed.

He also stressed that individual chief constables on the scene, not the government, would decide on the use of weapons. After the police chiefs' show of caution, the gov-

ernment was expected to place less emphasis on its "iron fist" policy during the debate in the House of Commons (lower house). The opposition Labor Party called for a debate to discuss the causes of the riots, which have been widely blamed on youth unemployment, decaying inner cities and poor housing. After the latest outbreak, London's police commissioner, Sir David McNea, appealed for calm.

The riot started hours after more than 100 policemen sealed off part of Brixton and searched for petrol bombs. The police then tipped-off that petrol bombs were being made in the houses. The raids were conducted as the area was still tense from riots last Friday and Saturday. Residents accused police of shattering televisions and lavatory basins and smashing furniture, floors and windows.

As rioters took to the streets for the 12th night of disturbances in Britain this month, the cabinet economic committee of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government met to discuss plans for aid to reduce Britain's unemployment level of 2.6 million workers.

## 3 Red Cross officials visiting Maze Prison

BELFAST, July 16 (Agencies) — Three International Red Cross officials were visiting Northern Ireland's Maze Prison Thursday in a new move to end the Republican hunger strikes before a seventh Irish guerrilla dies.

The three delegates from Geneva saw British officials in London before flying to Belfast, where they were expected to go straight

to the Maze. They will study conditions in the sprawling prison and, if necessary, recommend improvements. British Northern Ireland Minister Humphrey Atkins said Wednesday night.

But political sources said the Red Cross is thought to have only a slim chance of breaking the deadlock over the fasts, begun by Bobby Sands March 1. Britain has said it will consider prison reforms only when the fast is called off, while the 600 Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas in the Maze want firm guarantees before ending the protest.

The prisoners object to being treated as common criminals, saying they were politically motivated. Their five demands for changes in their prison life include the right to wear their own clothes and to associate with each other. "If the Red Cross can pressure the government into accepting the five demands, its intervention will be welcome," a Republican source said. "Otherwise, there will be no useful purpose in the Red Cross visit."

Martin Hurson, a 26-year-old IRA man, was buried Wednesday after becoming the

## Reagan forgets vital N-codes

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan left behind vital nuclear documents Wednesday night in a rush to a family function. White House sources said Thursday.

For 10 minutes Wednesday Reagan was without key escort, Maj. Bill Smith, who carries the black file containing codes for a nuclear attack.

The president had left the White House 20 minutes earlier than scheduled to attend a dinner for Mrs. Reagan's stepfather.

# Racial violence divides British politicians, commentators

## Riots voice of unheard, says black

LONDON, July 16 (R) — Riots in down-at-heel inner cities in the past fortnight have raised again the specter of future racial conflict in Britain, where two million non-whites live alongside 54 million whites.

The British are now seeking to explain the violence. Judge Lord Scarman is expected to stress social causes such as deprivation and unemployment when he reports soon the results of a state public inquiry. Commentators and politicians, aware that the looting mobs who battled police were made up of both blacks and whites in many places, cannot agree on whether race is a major factor. But politician Enoch Powell, who advocates the urgent expulsion of non-whites, has no doubts. He repeated his 1968 warning that there would eventually be "rivers of blood" in racial strife "on a scale only describable as civil war."

"The time is coming when repatriation or re-emigration will be taken seriously," Powell wrote this week in *The Sun* newspaper. Most non-whites were still citizens of their countries of origin, he said.

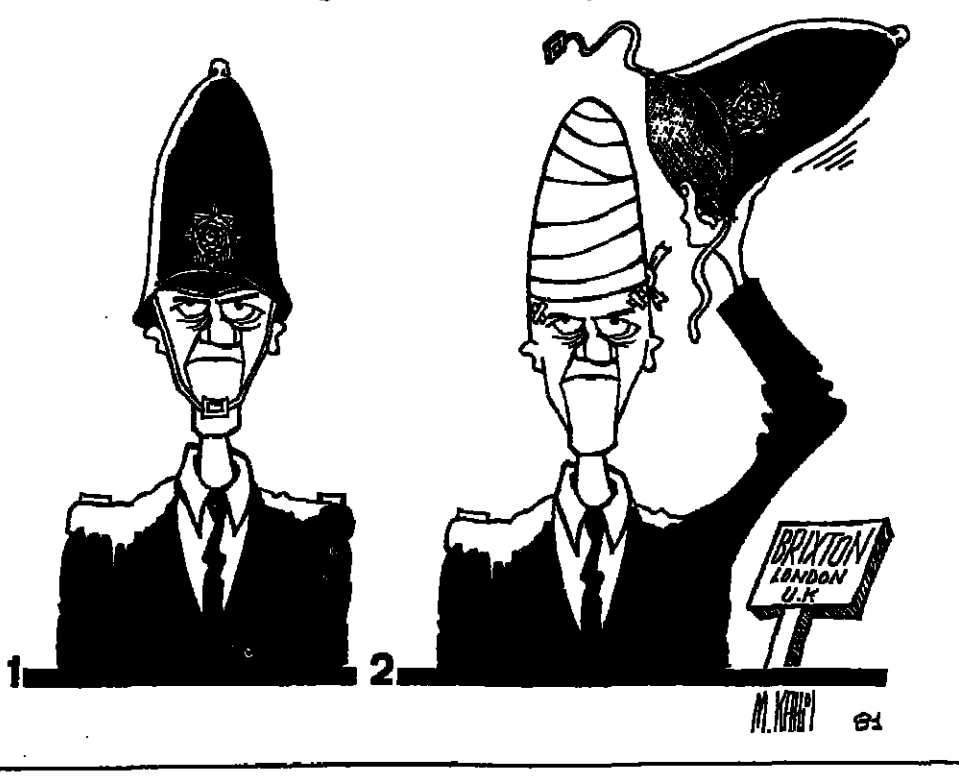
Left-wing politicians and community leaders argue that Powell is failing to recognize that, severe though the riots have been, they have not been racial clashes. Even *The Sun*, which published his article, said it was

"wicked, dangerous nonsense" to blame the riots on immigrants. At Southall in west-London, where the riots started, *The Sun* said "White thugs descended on a relatively prosperous Asian immigrant community." The "white thugs" were "Skinheads" youths who wear close-cropped hair and make a cult of aggression. But tension is high in the non-white communities.

Leaders of ethnic groups report a steady rise in racist attacks which have extended to fire-raising in several Asian homes by white youths. In one fire, which Asians believe was started by a petrol bomb, an Asian housewife and her three children were burnt to death July 2.

"I take a very pessimistic view," said Rashid Mufti, chairman of the anti-racist alliance in Liverpool, which was torn by some of the worst riots ever seen in Britain two weeks ago. "I think Enoch Powell, when he made his 'rivers of blood' speech in 1968, was not wrong in his analysis, although he was completely wrong in his solution."

The solution of the main political parties is to build a harmonious multiracial society. Politicians such as Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw believe Britain has the traditions of tolerance and peaceful



change to do it. Most politicians regard the multiracial society as already something of a reality in Britain, where the people by and large live peacefully side by side.

Race relations acts have outlawed discrimination in jobs, housing and public places and made incitement to racial hatred a criminal offence. Nonetheless, many blacks, especially those of Caribbean origin, say they feel white Britons do not yet accept them.

The Trades Union Congress (TUC) recently concluded that ethnic minorities still lose out badly in the jobs race and bear the brunt of the economic recession. The bulk of the non-whites are Asians and many have settled well. Only 300,000 are of West Indian origin, but in this group the youths complain bitterly about their lot. "We're in white man's society, right?" said one black teenager. "We didn't ask to be born here."

Joblessness rises to 60 or 70 percent among such youths and they complain of police harassment. Some 35 percent of London street crime takes place in Lambeth, the borough with the most black youths, and police admit they may sometimes have reacted with an over-heavy hand. A government-appointed commis-

# Kingdom to help Iraqi center

TAIF, July 16 (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia will pay to rebuild the nuclear research center in Iraq that Israel destroyed last month, Information Minister Muhammad Abdo Yamani said. "King Khaled has ordered to pay all the costs of rebuilding the Iraqi nuclear plant illegally attacked by Israel" Dr. Abdo Yamani said here.

Dr. Yamani quoted Crown Prince Fهد as saying King Khaled told French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris shortly after the raid that the Kingdom would fund the rebuilding.

Israeli warplanes bombed the French-built reactor outside Baghdad on June 7.

Dr. Yamani said the Kingdom's decision was in line with its policy of standing by its brothers in good and bad. The Arab world protested strongly against the Israeli bombing and the U.N. Security Council also condemned it.

The council said Iraq was entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction it suffered.

King Khaled met the newly-elected Socialist French President Francois Mitterrand while on a state visit to Paris last month.

Meanwhile, Education Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwair arrived in Baghdad, Thursday to attend celebrations marking the 13th anniversary of Iraq's Tammuz Revolution, on behalf of Saudi Arabia. He will convey a message to President Saddam Hussein from King Khaled.

In Paris External relations ministry officials said Thursday France is prepared to rebuild the Iraqi nuclear center but has received no request so far from Baghdad. They were commenting on a statement by Dr. Yamani that Saudi Arabia would pay all the cost of rebuilding the Iraqi plant.

The officials recalled a statement by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson that Iraq would first have to request France's help to replace the French-built Osirak plant.

## New hormone increases height

BOSTON, July 16 (AP) — Researchers say a common hormone has been found to help short children grow and its use could be expanded.

The hormone, given 20 children ages 8 to 11 whose growth was below the normal rate of 2 to 4 (5 to 10 centimeters) inches a year, shot up 3.4 or 5 inches a year (7.9, 10, 12.5 centimeters). So their growth fault was corrected, Dr. Daniel Rudman, who directed the study, said.

The study was conducted at Emory University Hospital in Atlanta and was published here in Thursday's issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

"The natural chemical — the height-regulating protein called human growth hormone," can accelerate a child's creeping growth rate if given in extra doses, Rudman said. Until now, doctors had used it only on children with a rare deficiency that prevents growth entirely. However, the hormone won't help short people grow up once they reach adulthood. The hormone can be obtained only from human pituitary glands collected at death. However, genetic engineers have found ways to extract bacteria to produce the hormone, and the substances are being tested.

"Short children are pretty common ... and in the majority of them, there is no apparent cause for their shortness," Rudman said.



At Taif meeting

# Kingdom upholds unified price

TAIF, July 16 (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia stood by its insistence on unifying oil prices before instituting any production cutbacks by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), industry sources said Thursday. The stance was communicated anew to a short oil conference held at this summer resort Wednesday night.

The meeting was attended by oil ministers Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah of Kuwait, Mana Said Otaiba of the United Arab Emirates, Tayeb Abdul Karim of Iraq,

Abdul Salam Al-Zaghar of Libya, Malik ibn Nahi of Algeria and the Bahrain Minister of Industry and Development Yusuf Shirawi.

Sources said that Saudi Arabia was requested to reduce its daily production average from the current 10.3 million barrels to nine million barrels or less. A number of these ministers told Yamani they were beginning to suffer as a result of the current glut in oil markets, which they estimated at two million to three million barrels a day.

Most of the Gulf countries have faced the

option of reducing their prices or cut back their production. With the exception of Saudi Arabia, these countries have reduced their production rates instead. "Saudi Arabia will continue its efforts to force prices down and unite them," one Saudi Arabian diplomat said.

The conference also dealt with the Arab complaint about Western importers stockpiling crude oil obtained at cheap prices. It also listened to a report about African countries contemplating a drop of about 50 percent in their crude oil production within the next few months.

Sources here said Nigeria, Libya, Gabon and Algeria were seriously considering a sharp drop in their oil production with a view to offsetting a downward trend in prices caused by the glut. These countries have been unable to sell their oil at the OPEC decreed prices, the sources said.

The UAE, which reduced production rates from a daily average of 1.65 million barrels to 1.4 million — was reported Wednesday to have ceased delivering to France 50,000 barrels a day. The quantity was contracted late last year, when France was seeking alternative sources of crude to make up for the loss of Iraqi supplies following the Gulf war.

The reduction decision affected the Abu Dhabi oil fields only, with Dubai and Sharjah continuing to produce 350,000 barrels a day, according to UAE officials. Bahraini sources said the Saudi Arabia suggested that production rates and price unification steps be taken up at another meeting to be arranged later.

## Causeway will embody deep ties, Mansouri says

TAIF, July 16 (SPA) — Communication Minister Hussein Mansouri has said that causeway linking the Saudi Arabian mainland with the island state of Bahrain will serve as an embodiment for the deep rooted ties between the two countries and the people of the two states when completed.

He said Wednesday that the causeway would facilitate freedom of contacts and transportation and exchange of goods between the two countries in particular and among the all G-16 states in general.

Consequently the causeway would achieve one of the major goals sought by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Mansouri said. He noted that the endorsement of the causeway accord by the Saudi Arabian Council of Ministers has coronated years of efforts to work out the project into practical operation.

He expressed his hope that the venture on completion will achieve the desirable goals for the welfare and prosperity of the people of the two countries.

## Three states agree on fuel oil plant

BAHRAIN, July 16 (R) — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain have agreed to set up a plant to process heavy fuel oil into lighter and more valuable products, Bahrain's Industry and Development Minister Yusuf Shirawi said Thursday.

They also allocated \$2 million to conduct an economic and technical study of the project to be undertaken by a joint company based in Bahrain, Shirawi said

on his return from Saudi Arabia. The scope and the cost of the project would be determined on the basis of the study, he said.

Officials had earlier said that the proposed plant would have a daily processing capacity of 80,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil available from refineries in the three countries. The cost was estimated at \$600 million.

## Arson ruled out in store fire

RIYADH, July 16 — Riyadh Deputy Governor Sattam Thursday ruled out arson in the fire that gutted Sadra market and Al-Ajou warehouse, earlier this month. He also rejected the idea that the merchants might have set their own business ablaze to

receive compensation.

Damage at Sadra market is estimated at SR20 million, while Al-Ajou sustained a SR50 million loss, according to Al-Riyadh. Civil Defense officials believe that the fire in Sadra was to the merchant's disregard of safety measures. They store their merchandise in residential flats and clay houses around the market, also wandering the life of the area's residents.

However, in the case of Al-Ajou no shortcomings have yet been discovered, but investigation is continuing to determine the cause of the fire.

Prince Sattam said, Sadra market will be re-opened and merchants and shopkeepers will receive compensation for the damage, but only after special committees have completed their investigation and enquiry about the actual losses. The merchants will also have to sign a commitment that, from now on, they will abide by safety instructions. They had complained that they were incurring tremendous losses as a result of their shops being closed during Ramadan. They submitted a plea to reopen their shops before the Eid (the feast marking the end of the holy month of fasting).

## Turki donates aid to charities

JEDDAH, July 16 — Prince Turki ibn Abdul Aziz has donated SR200,000 to the Jamaat Islamia in India through its leader Sheikh Muhammad Yusuf in support of its welfare activities and service to Islam, it was announced here Thursday. He also gave SR50,000 to the Welfare Society in the Eastern Province.

Earlier, Prince Turki donated SR2 million to the King Faisal Welfare Foundation and SR3 million to the Riyadh Welfare Society under the leadership of Prince Salman, governor of the capital.

Meanwhile, the Jeddah Committee for the Release of Indebted Prisoners announced Thursday that it received a further donation of SR462,000 from a number of companies and individuals.



ASTRIDE: A bus made a full about turn and rode the median strip astride at the old airport road in Jeddah Thursday. There were no casualties.

## Islamic relief department to be established

TAIF, July 16 (SPA) — The Higher Authority of Islamic Dawa (propagation) has decided to establish an Islamic relief department, it was reported Wednesday. The authority's secretary general, Sheikh Muhammad ibn Nasser told newsmen here that the authority agreed in a meeting headed by Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn Abdul Aziz earlier this month to entrust the Muslim World League (MWL) to forward a relevant detailed project on the establishment of the Islamic relief department.

Sheikh Nasser added that the authority decided to extend help and aid to a number of Islamic countries. He pointed out to the authority's decision to provide support to Muslim minority organizations in countries where they are unable to exercise their Islamic activities.

He disclosed that the authority had agreed to help educational institutions in India, Djibouti, Australia and Miami state, USA.

## GCC ministers to meet in Taif

TAIF, July 16 — The foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states are likely to meet here at the end of August, according to Abdul Rahman Mansouri, undersecretary for political affairs.

Mansouri was quoted by Al-Riyadh, Thursday, as saying that the GCC summit will also be held at the scheduled date in four months in the Kingdom. The Arab summit will also be held in Saudi Arabia as planned, he said. GCC members are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman.

## Schools allocated funds

RIYADH, July 16 — The 1981/82 budget for evening schools in the Kingdom amounted to SR15,097,462. There are 58 evening secondary schools in Saudi Arabia, comprising 224 class rooms. Dr. Saud Al-Jamraz, the acting education undersecretary for education and administration, urged all educational zone to communicate the new budget to the evening schools immediately.

## New rule set for students receiving state support

JEDDAH, July 16 — Measures will be taken to recover any amounts spent on Saudi Arabian students abroad who, after completion of their studies, fail to honor their commitment to work for a similar period for the government.

The steps to be taken to retrieve the amounts were decreed this week by Turki Khalid Al-Sudairi, president of the civil service board, Al-Riyadh reported Thursday.

According to the established practice, a student who spent ten years abroad at the expense of the government (four for his bachelor's three for his master's degree and three for his doctorate) will have to work for ten years as a civil servant in his country, according to the report.

In another development, the Ministry of Education called on all government departments for the sequestration of a company's dues with them for failing to honor a contract signed with the ministry. The company,

Jameel Khurvaigir Establishment, was commissioned for constructing an intermediate school building on the Airport Road, Medina, according to local reports Thursday.

The company owes some SR4.7 million to the ministry which remains after the deduction of an SR200,000 worth guarantee. The ministry called on other departments in a circular to sequester any amounts due to above mentioned company in the region of the figure it owes.

Meanwhile, statistics have shown that university graduates in Saudi Arabia prefer to join the civil service. Interviewed by Okaz, Mustafa Ghulam, head of the designation department at the civil service board, said that 50 percent of second term graduates of King Abdul Aziz University have joined government departments, attracted by the recent salary increases.

## Saudia restricts weekend jaunts by junior staff

JEDDAH, July 16 — With the exception of general managers and their top assistants, the staff of Saudia will not be permitted to go abroad during weekends unless it is absolutely necessary, according to a recent order by Prince Sultan, minister of defense and aviation.

The order, quoted by Al-Medina Thursday stated that the management of the airline had noticed that a large number of personnel used to travel abroad during weekends making use of the red cards awarded them and permitting them to fly free of charge practically anywhere the national carrier goes provided the availability of empty seats. This has resulted in work disruption since some of the staff failed to show up on time for work Saturday morning. They also caused a lot of embarrassment to the Saudia staff in foreign stations the paper said.

## Ports expansion studied

JEDDAH, July 16 — The Saudi Ports Authority is conducting studies for the expansion of Red Sea ports it was reported Thursday. Operations will start immediately after the studies are completed. A spokesman for the ports authority said that the proposed expansion will cover Yanbu, Layth, Amlaj, Daba, and Qunfuzah. Yanbu will have 28 docks, instead of the present nine, to relieve the pressure on Jeddah Islamic Port. The studies, entrusted to a number of international firms, will be ready within the coming few years.

## COMMENT

By Abdullah Omar Khayyat  
Al-Jazirah

Many people seem to have made beggary a profession during the month of Ramadan. You find streets full of beggars as if this holy month is an occasion to show poverty and to work assiduously to receive alms and charities.

Regrettably, a large number of these beggars are foreigners, who either came for Umrah or a visit. They even include some of those pilgrims who did not return home, and many of those who absconded from their sponsors and found attraction in begging, which brings good income with little effort.

According to a report published in Al-Jazirah sometime ago, the number of beggars in Riyadh during the first five days of Ramadan rose by 30 percent compared to their number in the same period last year. Likewise, sources of the Anti-Beggary Office say that the ration of women is higher than men.

Although this month urges us to give to the poor, it is our duty to defend our country and its reputation from this phenomenon which has been created by the expatriates. We must react so that the charities go to the deserving natives who do not stretch their hands considering it an act of inhumanity.

While I urge every one to give charities to the poor in submission to the will of God and the teaching of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), I would also like to impress upon the authorities concerned to combat beggary which tarnishes the reputation of this country and the dignity of its people. I don't think any of the natives is in this profession in any manner.

## Prayer and Fasting Times

Friday 16 Ramadan:

Maghreb (Sunset)	Isha (Night Prayer)	Sahoor	Fajr (Dawn)	Ishraq (Sunrise)	Dhuhr (Noon)	Assr (Afternoon)
7.07	9.07	2.03	4.23	5.48	12.27	3.41

\* The above times are applicable only to the residents of Makkah region, and it is essential for people residing outside this region to observe the timing difference.

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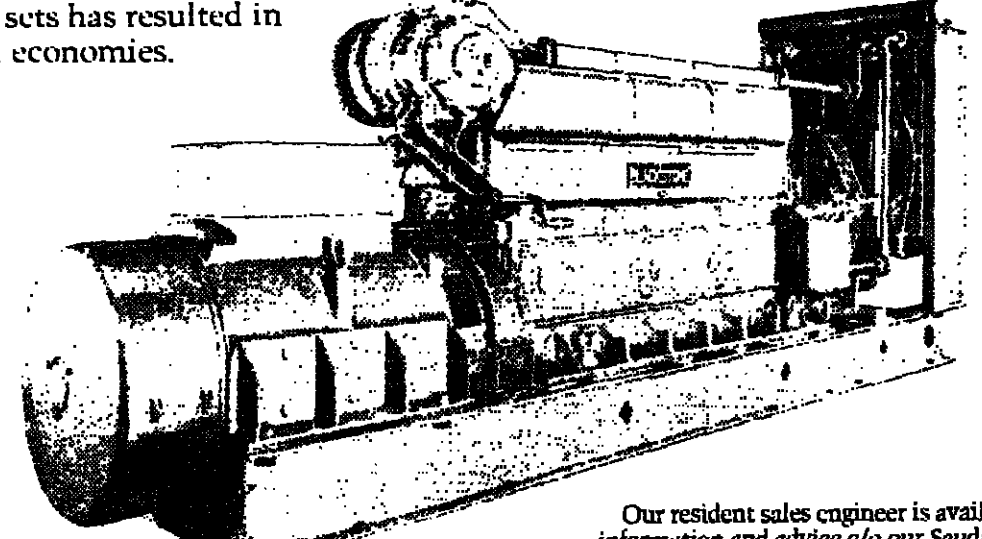
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كاتب الإعلانات

**NAIROBI, July 15 (Agencies)** — Libya proved at the recent Organization of African Unity summit it is an undisputed power on the continent, and was an embarrassment for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's anti-Libyan policies.

Libya scored several victories. Its intervention in Chad was seen as a first step toward ending civil war in the country and was not condemned. It got Polisario fighters, whom it backs, a referendum in Western Sahara. It got the 1982 OAU summit for Tripoli.

The United States was condemned for its "emerging unholy alliance" with South Africa. It was condemned for obstructing efforts to gain independence for Namibia or South-West Africa. Its diplomatic campaign to get the OAU to hold next year's summit anywhere but Tripoli flopped completely. African diplomats assessing the results of last month's OAU summit here have painted a picture of a United States

# U.S. tirade against Qaddafi helps Libya

## Reagan policy misfires

very much out of step with black African thinking.

When the OAU began, Libya had no diplomatic relations with 14 of the 50 members of the organization. Its interference in other African countries had been condemned by Nigeria, the Central African Republic, Senegal, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritania, Egypt and Sudan.

By the time the OAU leaders voted on Libya's invitation to host the 19th summit, the anti-Libyan outcry had dissipated into sporadic protests and widespread silence.

African diplomats who attended the summit said seven countries who supported Libya—Angola, the Congo, Madagascar, the Seychelles, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and Benin—worked actively and

together. They said only Egypt, Sudan, Ghana, Gabon and Uganda spoke out against holding the summit in Tripoli.

"What was really surprising is that countries who had severed diplomatic relations and complained about Libya in the last year didn't speak — like Senegal, the Central African Republic, Gambia," one diplomat said. "Zaire said in private it couldn't have the summit in Tripoli but it didn't intervene. Mauritania and Togo said the same but did not speak out."

Gambia, which broke diplomatic relations with Libya last October 30, and Nigeria, which has been one of the most

vocal critics of Libyan intervention in Chad, proposed putting Libya on probation for a year. During the discussion, the diplomats said, 15 countries indicated they favored holding the next summit in Libya and six countries said they were opposed.

Egypt asked for a secret ballot vote, but the diplomats said Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi, the current OAU chairman, responded that there was a consensus in favor of Tripoli. So there was no vote.

Diplomats said Libya courted its opponents, spending lavishly and promising additional aid. They said some countries also feared they would become targets of

Libyan subversion if they voted against Qaddafi. Libya was helped by Reagan administration attacks against Qaddafi, the diplomats said. It was also helped by the Israeli attack on an Iraqi nuclear research center which fueled anti-American sentiment and was unanimously condemned by the summit, they said. Peter Onu, the OAU's assistant secretary general, said this year's summit in Nairobi brought a record attendance by 34 heads of state.

"Certainly, Libya will not want to see minimal attendance at next year's summit by low-level diplomats, so they will try to do what they can to improve the situation before 1982," an African diplomat said. This seems to be the consensus: Qaddafi will spend this year traveling around Africa

mending fences, as his diplomats were doing in Nairobi. At least one diplomat raised the possibility that since Libya was not criticized by the OAU, Qaddafi might go ahead with plans that could again antagonize some of his African neighbors.

The diplomats all agreed that Libya got a boost from the United States' latest condemnation of Qaddafi and promise to provide military aid to help African countries resist Libyan subversion. "It's really quite ridiculous of the American government to take a stand against Libya because it just drives the OAU into a sense of unity against an external force," said a Western diplomat. "It's bad policy to make such an open declaration that they are willing to intervene in the African continent," said an African diplomat. "Africa is very touchy about foreign intervention in their affairs. The way this new administration is dealing with Africa, they are losing much credibility."

# Iraq offers to stop war, open talks with Iran immediately

**BEIRUT, July 16 (AP)** — Iraqi Vice-Premier and member of the revolutionary council command Tareq Aziz said Wednesday Iraq was ready to immediately cease fire and enter into direct negotiations with Iran to settle the border conflict between the two countries.

The official Iraqi news agency said Aziz was addressing an international conference of solidarity being held in the Iraqi capital to express support to Iraq in the wake of the June 7 Israeli air raids on Iraq's nuclear research center near Baghdad. Iran insists on an unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from all war-conquered Iranian territory before any peace talks could be held with Iran. It has rejected all international peace offers for not meeting this demand.

Aziz said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had always said Iraq had "no ambition" in Iranian territory and that this matter could be settled "after all the matters governing the future relations between Iraq and Iran are settled." He said these points were: "demarkation of the borders between the combatant countries, acceptance of the principle of non-interference in each others' affairs, and respect of the peoples' choice of their

politics."

Aziz added that Iraq had never imposed pre-conditions for the settlement of the conflict with Iran, and that it has sought and will continue to seek a peaceful settlement with Iran on the following bases and principles:

— Non-use of force or threats in settling of conflicts, and the return on legitimate rights which had been wrested by force.

— Mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.

— Freedom of navigation in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz.

Aziz said Iraq's ceasefire offer had been intended to create a "psychological atmosphere" conducive to peace, but that it failed when Iran rejected the offer.

Aziz made no direct allusion to the Shatt Al Arab Estuary, flashpoint of the war. Iraq claimed undivided sovereignty over the estuary. Aziz's mention of free navigation was interpreted here as a willingness by Iraq to accept a compromise solution to the issue of sovereignty over Shatt El Arab. He also insisted that Tehran must come up with a "comprehensive vision" of the future of Iranian-Gulf relations.

# 120 Iranians rounded up in Babol raid

**LONDON, July 16 (R)** — More than 120 Iranian leftists have been rounded up in raids on hideouts in Babol, a traditional left-wing stronghold on the Caspian Sea coast, Tehran radio said Thursday.

The radio, monitored here, identified those arrested in raids on a score of safe houses as members of the radical Muslim People's Mujahedin and of smaller Marxist groups. Babol and the neighboring Amol saw some of the fiercest clashes between leftists and Islamic fundamentalists in the protracted power struggle that ended with the dismissal of president Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Since then, some 200 persons, most of them identified as members or supporters of left-wing groups, have been executed in Iran. The executions have centered on Tehran and the Caspian coast which has a long tradition of left-wing activism, partly due to contacts with the neighboring Soviet Union.

The radio said a further eight leftists were held at the Gulf port of Bushier. They were said to be members of the Marxist Peykar organization.

Tehran radio listed 11 executions Thursday in various parts of the country. Three leftists were sent to the firing squad in the northern Caspian resort of Behshahr, three drug dealers were executed in the western city of Hamadan and four in Tabriz, in the northwest. Also in Tabriz, a Kurd was executed for links with the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) that has spearheaded a two-year-old guerrilla war for autonomy from Tehran.

In Tehran, unidentified men attacked the headquarters of the official Pars news agency for the second night running. The agency, in a report received in Ankara by the Turkish state news agency, said a grenade was thrown into the building causing minor damage. One person was slightly injured. Pars said the attacks Wednesday night and Tuesday were designed to intimidate the agency's staff.

"It should be noted that Pars is foremost in Iranian mass media in exposing the counter revolutionaries and consequently has become the first mass media target of the counter revolutionaries," Pars said.

# Egypt to buy West German power plants

**BONN, July 16 (AP)** — Egypt plans to buy two West German-designed nuclear power plants capable of producing a total of 2,000 megawatts, Bonn foreign ministry sources said Wednesday.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said a political agreement about German-Egyptian nuclear cooperation was scheduled to be signed in Bonn and Cairo next week. The agreement was anticipated to include a clause heeding the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, to which both the nations are signatories, and to conform with the rules of the International Atomic Energy Commission. The sources said West Germany agreed to the deal in the belief that it does not in any way burden the Middle East conflict.

Unlike in West Germany's controversial nuclear plant deal with Brazil, Bonn will not supply uranium enrichment or regenerating plants to Egypt, the sources said. They did not describe the financial size of the deal or indicate credit conditions.

## BRIEFS

**TEL AVIV, (R)** — An Arab from the Israeli-occupied West Bank died of cholera in a hospital here Thursday, becoming the first fatality from the illness on the West Bank this year, a hospital spokesman said. Three other West Bank residents suffering from cholera are in hospital.

**TEL AVIV, (R)** — The Israeli cabinet unanimously approved an agreement Wednesday night on setting up a multinational force to police Sinai after Israel withdraws its troops there next April, a government spokesman said.

**CAIRO, (AFP)** — Five Egyptians, accused of being Libyan secret service agents, went on trial for their lives Wednesday in Marsa Matrouh, a seaport 350 kilometers west of Alexandria, the Middle East News Agency reported here.

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# Israel orders Nablus mayor not to protest aggression

London Bureau

**LONDON, July 16** — The military governor of the Israeli occupied West Bank has ordered mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shakaa to stop petitioning him about local affairs. Lt. Col. David El Ezar has told Shakaa he must no longer send telegrams and letters to the military authorities in protest against activities of the occupying forces.

The order, if complied with would effectively curtail consultation between the Israeli military authorities and the elected representatives of the municipality over the day-to-day administration of local affairs in Nablus. It would also reduce the possibility of redress in cases of particularly arbitrary action by the military authorities. According to Shakaa the

petitioning will continue. "I have told the military authorities they can tear up my telegrams, but they cannot stop me sending them. They are trying to cut us out of local administration," he said from his London hotel.

Shakaa is visiting London for medical treatment. Last week, he attended a celebration in Dundee to mark the first anniversary of the twinning between Nablus and the Scottish city.

Meanwhile, the Israeli authorities Thursday ordered an Arab religious leader, Sheikh Muhammad Al Raji of Jendon on the West Bank, restricted to his home town for six months. They said this was for security reasons but did not disclose what these were.

Several weeks ago, a similar step was taken against Dr. Haider Abdul Shafi, head of the Red Crescent in the Gaza Strip.

## For holding meeting

# Ten Pakistani leaders held

**ISLAMABAD, July 16 (AP)** — Ten political dissidents were arrested in a police raid Wednesday night in Lahore, capital of Punjab province, while holding a clandestine meeting of an opposition coalition, an eyewitness said.

The coalition, known as the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), is banned under martial law like other political organizations. The witness, who declined to be identified for fear of arrest, said the MRD officials were able to agree on resolutions demanding the release of political prisoners, deploring alleged torture of detainees and attacking the regime's "indifferent" attitude toward recent racial violence in Britain.

Among those detained were Khwaja

Khairuddin, leader of a Muslim League faction, Malik Yder Usman, acting head of the Tehrik-I-Istiaqlal Party, and Chaudhury Arshid, a member of the Pakistan Democratic Party. The MRD, launched early this year, was damaged politically by the hijacking of a Pakistani jetliner in March by supporters of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto since his widow is an MRD leader.

Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, president of the Pakistan People's Party, is one of some 2,000 political prisoners currently being held by the government. However, President Gen. Muhammad Zia Ul-Haq maintains "a few hundred" prisoners are being detained for political reasons. Political activity has been outlawed since October 1979.

# Small parties firm; Begin's task difficult

**TEL AVIV, July 16 (Agencies)** — Israel's two grand rabbis Thursday further complicated the task of Premier Menahem Begin in forming a new government by threatening to bar the country's religious parties from participation.

The rabbis said they would do so unless Begin pledged to modify the present law defining who was to be considered a Jew. The definition decides on who may automatically be admitted to Israel. Hitherto, that definition has said that a Jew is someone born from a Jewish mother or converted to Judaism. But the two grand rabbis want a more restrictive definition of conversion incorporated into the law. They want the text to read... "or converted to Judaism according to the halakha" — the orthodox Jewish rite.

This would mean that recognition is only extended to such converted Jews that become orthodox ones.

The problem for Begin is that he needs the votes of the three religious parties to obtain a one-seat majority in parliament if he wants to govern.

Begin accepted the official mandate to form Israel's next government Wednesday and launched into an intensive schedule of talks with various parties. While saying he hoped to assemble a new cabinet by July 27, the 67-year-old Israeli leader held talks with the Liberal Party faction of his Likud bloc and scheduled formal consultations on Thursday, Friday and Sunday with the three religious parties.

The consultations will lead to a division of cabinet portfolios — an area where Begin acknowledged there is conflict and to a declaration of government policies.

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**RIYADH RECORD GROWTH**

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**THIS WEEK'S COVER STORY**

Riyadh is expanding at a fast rate, setting a record in construction activities. *Javid Hassan* takes a look on page 20 at the development of capital, talking to officials on details of their projects. Related story on background of Riyadh, Page 23.

**INVESTMENT IN HOSPITALS:**

Hospitals are becoming an investment ground for private businessmen. *Ahmad Kamal Khuroo* met the manager of the Saudi Medical Services and found out about this.

**STUDYING MINING:**

King Abdul Aziz University will dispatch eight students for practical training in mining. *Kathy Lund* talked to the university officials and describes the program in mining engineering.

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**America awards \$300m contract**

**Diego Garcia facilities expanded**

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — The U.S. Navy has awarded a \$300 million contract for the construction of expanded air and sea base facilities on Diego Garcia, a key installation for U.S. military operations in the Indian Ocean.

The United States has been developing port, airfield and other facilities on the British-owned island at an accelerated pace since the overthrow of the Shah in Iran and the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan focused major U.S. security concerns on that region.

The new contract, will result in a three-to-five-year project which will include building aircraft taxiways and parking ramps, warehouses, maintenance shops, roads, utilities, a wharf, housing for enlisted and officer personnel, and other facilities. When the work is completed, the Navy said, the base will be manned by a force of about 2,150 men.

The facilities are intended for both the Navy and the Air Force and the airfield will be able to handle planes up to the size of the giant C-5 transport plane while the harbor

will be able to shelter aircraft carriers. The actual construction will be carried out by a labor force of 900 to 1,000 workers, none of them Americans.

There is no present intention to station elements of the Rapid Deployment Force there, although the Navy has anchored seven ships loaded with weapons, ammunition, water and other supplies for a brigade of about 12,000 Marines near Diego Garcia. In an emergency, the Marines would be flown to a crisis point in the Indian Ocean basin and the supply ships would meet them there.

The Reagan administration has proposed an additional \$237.7 million in the 1982 defense budget for even further expansions that, among other things, will permit the United States to fly B-52 bombers from Diego Garcia.

The Navy said a decision has not been made whether to base the big bombers on the small island some 3,680 kms from the mouth of the Gulf, but there are indications that such planes might be stationed there in an emergency. The B-52s have conducted few surveillance patrols over the Indian Ocean, but have had to fly principally from Guam in the Pacific. A base at Diego Garcia would shorten the flight time and distance.

The United States has obtained base access rights in Oman, Somalia and Kenya and plans to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in developing facilities for use by American forces in those countries. But such use would be considerably more restricted than at Diego Garcia because of political considerations.

Meanwhile, despite Pentagon opposition, the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly Wednesday to authorize U.S. military personnel to help civilian authorities seize narcotics shipments and arrest drug smugglers at sea.

By a 362-49 vote, the house tacked that provision onto a \$136 billion military authorization bill for the 1982 fiscal year. After five days of debate, more than a dozen other amendments still were pending.

The measure was little different from one that the Armed Services Committee had written into the bill before sending it to the full house and which the Judiciary Committee had wanted to tone down. The provision would allow, but not require, the secretary of defense to assign Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps personnel to civilian-run anti-drug operations as long as this does not occur on U.S. land.

**Italy buries boy**

ROME, July 16 (AP) — President Sandro Pertini has stood solemnly by the small white coffin as Italy paid its last respects to 6-year-old Alfredo Rampi, who fell in a well and died last month after a vain rescue effort that drew worldwide attention.

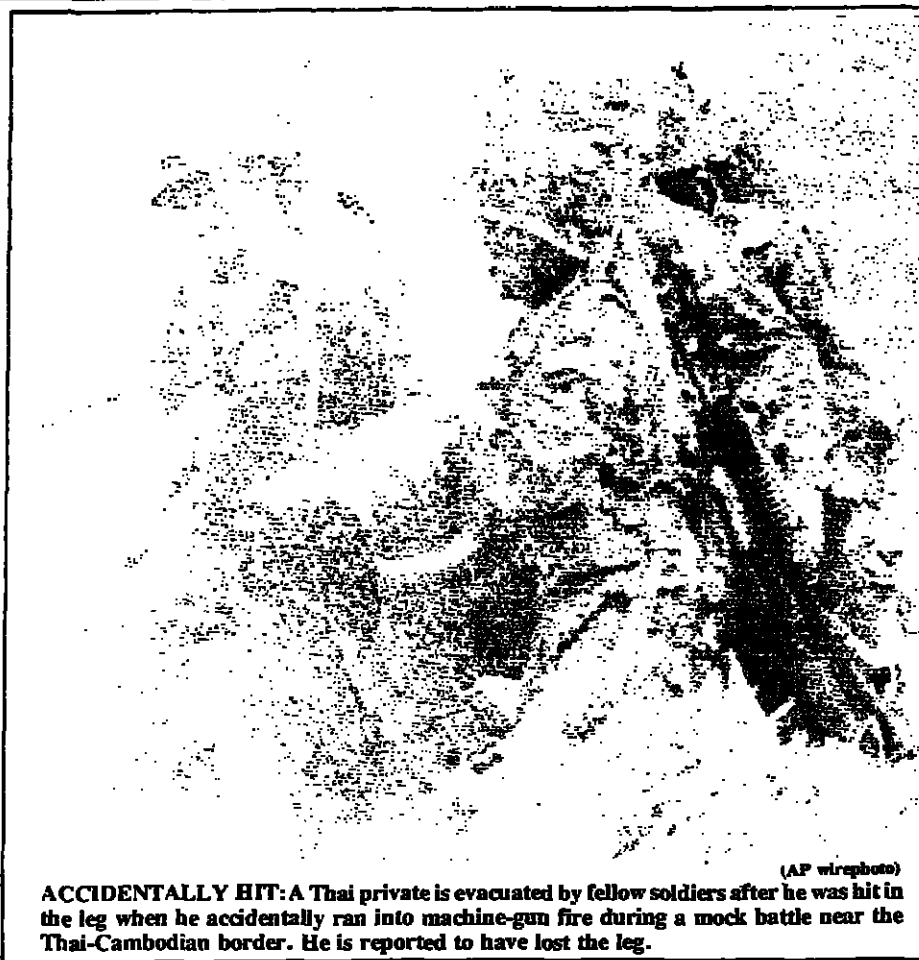
About 5,000 persons showed up Wednesday for the funeral, but some of them had to wait outside because the small church in northeast Rome wasn't big enough to hold them. The coffin, covered with white carnations, was carried by the same volunteers who slithered 65 meters down the narrow well on the night of June 12 to try to save Alfredo. Two of them had reached the boy but failed to get a firm grip on him in the slippery mud.

The unsuccessful rescue effort drew widespread criticism in the Italian press as being inefficient. It triggered calls for improvements in Italy's civil defense apparatus, a sentiment echoed by the priest who presided at the funeral. "Alfredo is a little seed who fell into the earth, a seed that must be made to flower again in something new," the priest said. He expressed "the hope and conviction that the sacrifice of little Alfredo will not have been in vain."

Alfredo's mother Franca had a stoic expression for most of the one-hour service, but she broke down and sobbed quietly when the priest began his eulogy. The city of Rome paid for a burial plot and the funeral.

Ferrini, 84, had stayed up all night at the mouth of the well while rescuers tried to save Alfredo. Millions watched the rescue effort on television and heard the boy cry for help over a microphone that had been lowered to him in the well.

A team of veteran miners and firemen recovered Alfredo's body last Saturday 31 days after the child fell into the abandoned well.



ACCIDENTALLY HIT: A Thai private is evacuated by fellow soldiers after he was hit in the leg when he accidentally ran into machine-gun fire during a mock battle near the Thai-Cambodian border. He is reported to have lost the leg.

**17 die, 300 hurt**

**Riots continue in Indian city**

NEW DELHI, July 16 (AP) — Hindu-Muslim rioting and arson were reported continuing in the walled city of Hyderabad despite imposition of an indefinite round-the-clock curfew and street patrolling by armed policemen and paramilitary troops.

Hyderabad Police Commissioner C.G. Saldanha said Wednesday 17 persons so far had been slain and nearly 300 injured in three days of rioting in the city, capital of India's Andhra Pradesh state. The unofficial death toll, however, was placed at 23.

A pedestrian was knifed to death in the predominantly Muslim district of Barqas Wednesday, Saldanha said, adding that at least 23 others were injured in hit-and-run stabbing incidents. The police commissioner,

reached by telephone from New Delhi, said 2,000 additional police troops were deployed Wednesday in the troubled localities of Hyderabad.

Andhra Pradesh J Director General of Police V. Narayana Rao claimed "there has been a significant improvement in the situation" in the violence-torn areas since authorities issued shoot-to-kill orders to the police.

The United News of India (UNI) agency reported that police detained another 250 "anti-social elements" Wednesday, raising the number of reported arrests to 920. Six local opposition leaders were arrested Tuesday under a preventive detention law for allegedly promoting communal hatred.

**Jane's edition says**

**Soviets overtake NATO navies**

LONDON, July 16 (Agencies) — The Soviet Navy has taken a clear lead over the naval power of the Atlantic alliance, according to Cmdr. John Moore, editor of Jane's *All the World's Fighting Ships*, whose 1981-82 edition was published here Thursday. In the standard reference work on the world's fighting fleets, Cmdr. Moore noted a "dramatic expansion in the numbers of large and highly capable Soviet warships."

In the past year alone, he said, the Soviet Navy completed 40 new ships, including one submarine every four or five weeks. This compared with United States launchings of 18 surface and subsurface vessels. The new edition of Jane's *Fighting Ships* commented that "the Soviet Navy enjoyed the benefits of a military-oriented economy to the detriment of the domestic consumer."

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), on the other hand, faced growing financial problems due to inflation, the

complexity of modern weapons systems and "short-term cash limits set by Western governments."

The new edition said Western naval defense is being jeopardized by cuts in shipbuilding programs and a reluctance to accept new ideas.

In Britain the lack of capital investment would have serious repercussions in the next 10 years, it said. In the United States the public had become more conscious of defense problems but it remained to be seen whether this would be reflected in the actions of Congress, Jane's said.

Jane's said cost was the greatest defense problem facing the West and the solution depended on the speed and urgency with which modern methods and designs were examined, accepted and adopted. It urged greater standardization among NATO members, where duplication was causing waste equivalent to 20 or 30 frigates each year.

**BRIEFS**

**BANGUI, Central African Republic, (AP)** — Fear of a new wave of violence was high among French residents in the Central African Republic Thursday after an explosion in a movie theater killed three persons and seriously injured 18. Police said two bombs went off Tuesday night inside the theater frequented mostly by Europeans, as a film was being shown. Three persons, including one Frenchman, were killed immediately.

**NEW DELHI, (R)** — India's first experimental communications satellite went into operations Thursday after being put into its allotted orbit above Sumatra, Indonesia, space officials said. The satellite, named *Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment*

(APPLE), was designed and made in India at a cost of \$1.2 million and was fired into space from French Guyana June 19 by Western Europe's Ariane space rocket.

**UNITED NATIONS, (R)** — British officials indicated Wednesday that their government would support Kurt Waldheim's bid for re-election as U.N. secretary-general although Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania, a Commonwealth member, seeks the office. The officials were asked about a report in *The New York Times* that during a visit to London by Waldheim, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington promised to back him for an unprecedented third term. They said they would not quarrel with the account.

**Kreisky feels U.S. not keen on arms talks**

BONN, July 16 (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, at the start of a Socialist International meeting, has said the United States currently showed little inclination to negotiate with the Soviets the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Washington had "strong misgivings" about such negotiations, the leader of the ruling Austrian Social Democratic Party indicated Wednesday to reporters outside the two-day meeting of six vice president's chaired by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Kreisky's remarks referred to the 1979 NATO decision to negotiate with the Soviets their heavy buildup of SS-20 rockets and offset Warsaw Pact supremacy with over 500 American-made Cruise and Pershing II missiles.

He said, in his opinion, the Soviets were prepared to begin such negotiations. In this context, Kreisky described Brandt's recent talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow as "important." The controversial Moscow talks were one of the subjects Brandt was to explain to Socialist leaders gathered at Erich Ollenhauer Haos, party headquarters of the West German Social Democrats.

A source declining to be identified said Brandt told the meeting that the Soviet Union had agreed to "contribute something" toward reaching arms limitations in Europe.

To maintain peace in the world, Kreisky said in a television interview, it was necessary to utilize all opportunities available. And Brandt's Moscow talks "beyond every doubt" served that purpose, Kreisky said.

Asked whether he saw a change in the Soviet position since the Brandt visit to Moscow, Kreisky replied: "The Soviets declare themselves ready for negotiations." Asked whether he considered as positive the will of both big powers to negotiate, Kreisky said "whether both of them right now is difficult to say. Right now there is a certain preparedness on the Soviet side, but on the American side there appear to be strong misgivings which need considerable clarification."

Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen, referring to Moscow's proposal of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, emphasized that Scandinavia was a factually nuclear-free zone, but that the Scandinavian countries planned to "probe" what was behind the Soviet proposal.

Norway's Prime Minister, Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland echoed Joergensen's sentiments about the Moscow proposals in an interview on German television. "I think we have to realize that if disarmament is to be realistic, both superpowers and the other nuclear powers must be willing to do something that has a realistic content," said Mrs. Brundtland.

She made clear that "we have our relations with the United States and our other allies. This will be the main basis for our discussions about disarmament... that is how it is and how it will remain."

**Dalai Lama hails Chinese leader**

PEKING, July 16 (AP) — The Dalai Lama, who fled Tibet in 1959 after an unsuccessful uprising against the Chinese, has sent Hu Yaobang congratulations on his election as China's new Communist Party Chairman, the official Xinhua news agency has said.

Xinhua said the message added: "I hope you will continue with your courage and efforts in recognizing realities and respecting people's aspirations. My prayers for your successful leadership and prosperity of the Chinese people."

In New York last week, the traditional spiritual and temporal leader of Tibet, said conditions have become slightly more promising for his eventual return to Tibet. He said he was in "close, present contact" with the current top Chinese leadership, which he said has admitted vast mistakes in Tibet following the Chinese takeover. He called it a rare and courageous admission.

He said it still is up to the Chinese to restore basic human rights and freedom for Tibet's "unique culture," including its religion.

**Former U.S. army officer arrested**

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, July 16 (Agencies) — A former U.S. Army warrant officer charged with selling top secret codes to the Soviet Union was held in jail here Thursday after he was unable to post bail of \$500,000. Joseph George Helmich, 44, was arrested at his parents' home in Jacksonville Wednesday and accused of selling information to the Soviet Union for at least \$131,000 while working as a "cryptocustodian," a code clerk with access to classified information.

During a 35-minute hearing before a magistrate, prosecuting attorney Gary Betz said Helmich had received certain honors from the Soviet Union, "including the rank of colonel in the Soviet Army."

The federal indictment said that the Soviet Union trained Helmich in "espionage tradecraft, including photography, secret writing and methods of clandestine communication." It said he sold top secret information about the army's KL-7 code system while working in Paris, France, and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in 1963 and 1964.

Betz told the magistrate: "The damage by the delivery of this type of information could be very, very grave. It could have given them (the Soviet Union) the ability to make their own device and decode messages at a time when this country was involved in hostilities in Vietnam." The indictment said Helmich was making arrangements to get more money from the Soviet Union as late as August 1980 or Betz said: "Our investigation has determined that there were funds put away for his use outside the United States."

Asked by the magistrate about his financial situation, Helmich said his total assets were \$14 and he could not post the required \$500,000 bond. He was then handcuffed and taken to jail. Local newspaper reports said Helmich, who is married with one child, had been working for a tile company in Neptune Beach, Florida, earning \$190 a week.

The arrest followed his indictment by a federal grand jury in Jacksonville on charges of violating the Espionage Act, according to Attorney General William French Smith.

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# Kiwis throw apartheid opposition overboard

## All for the sake of rugby

LONDON, July 16 (R) — The South African Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand, which looks certain to go ahead on schedule next week, is putting a new strain on Commonwealth unity.

The tour, which New Zealand has refused to ban, has provoked an acrimonious debate within the organization and threatens to disrupt a series of Commonwealth gatherings, from next October's summit to the 1982 Commonwealth Games.

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has refused to compromise the principle of freedom of association by denying visas to the touring team while his Afro-Asian opponents have questioned the sincerity of his opposition to apartheid.

Muldoon has retorted that some of the governments attacking him have poor human rights records and are undemocratic. He raised the specter of a split within the multi-racial organization when he said this week: "It was our Commonwealth long before it became the Commonwealth of other countries."

Muldoon's opponents at home have accused him of pandering to the "rugby vote" with an eye to next November's general election.

The Prime Minister, whose appeals to the New Zealand Rugby Football Union (NZRFU) to cancel the invitation to the South Africans have gone unheeded, has predicted a bitter tour and anti-apartheid groups are already flexing their muscles for mass demonstrations once the Springboks arrive.

The Commonwealth's Southern Africa committee met for an unusually prolonged

six-hour meeting last week to discuss New Zealand's position on the Springbok tour. A statement, reflecting the consensus of the 44-member states, said New Zealand had been given until July 21 — the day before the first Springbok fixture — to call off the tour.

Failure to comply would result in the Commonwealth shifting its September Finance Ministers' meeting from Auckland, a move that would signal an open rift between New Zealand and other member

at their summit in 1977. Muldoon was a party to the agreement by which member states reaffirmed their opposition to apartheid and undertook to take every practical step to discourage contact or competition by their nationals with sportsmen from South Africa.

The New Zealand prime minister says he has fulfilled his responsibilities under the agreement by appealing to the NZRFU to cancel the invitation to the Springboks. But his black African critics say he should order

### Springboks leave

JOHANNESBURG, July 16 (R) — South Africa's rugby Springboks left here Wednesday on the first leg of a trip to Wellington for their controversial tour of New Zealand.

The 30-man squad left on a scheduled South African Airways flight for New York, first stop on a 48-hour circuitous route

forced on them by Australia's refusal to grant transit facilities.

From New York they will fly to Los Angeles and then take a New Zealand Airways flight to Wellington via Tahiti. The 16-match tour, will be followed by a two-week stay in the United States.

states.

If the tour goes ahead, the row would also dominate the Commonwealth summit in Melbourne next October and cast a shadow over next year's Commonwealth Games in Brisbane. Black African countries would boycott the Games if New Zealand took part after allowing the Springbok tour to go ahead.

The present row centers on conflicting interpretations of the Gleneagles Agreement, drawn up by Commonwealth leaders

the Rugby Union to cancel the tour and refuse to issue visas to the tourists.

The New Zealand High Commissioner in London, Lesli Gandar, summed up his government's position in a speech to the Southern Africa Committee last week. "In the present case ... New Zealand is being pressed to act in a way contrary to principles of our own which have been clearly and democratically expressed. By threats quite alien to the Commonwealth tradition some members are putting at risk the very princi-

ple of acceptance of diversity that has made the modern Commonwealth what it is today, and which we consider is vital to its future," Gandar said.

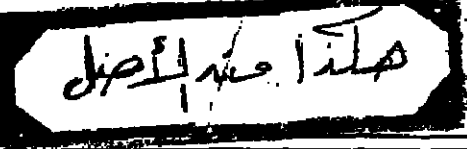
Gandar said member states were committed under Gleneagles to discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa. "There were some then, as now, who would rather the word was 'prohibit', but it is neither realistic nor honest to attempt to change the meaning of the agreement retroactively."

On past statements it is clear Muldoon did not expect the present crisis to arise. After the Gleneagles agreement was reached in 1977, he told reporters: "I have said many times that I am certain the next Springbok team that comes to New Zealand will be totally integrated at all levels."

"I am quite certain of that and I know that's the view of the majority of rugby people." Some anti-apartheid activists believe Muldoon was right and that the majority of NZRFU officials would welcome a direct government order to allow them to opt out of what is certain to be a troubled tour.

Sam Ramsamy, Chairman of the London-based South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), said "We still get the feeling that the New Zealand Rugby Union is waiting for instructions to cancel the tour but Muldoon hasn't given them."

Ramsamy said there were precedents for Commonwealth countries, including New Zealand, preventing South African tours without resorting to denying visas to the visiting teams.



PROTESTER: New Zealand police arresting one of the anti-Springbok tour protesters who was sitting in the Queen Street during a protest march. About ten persons were arrested early this week. The protest march followed the announcement by the New Zealand Rugby Football chairman Mr. Ces Blazey to go ahead with the Springbok tour.

## Rain restricts play in Test

LEEDS, England, July 16 (AFP) — England's Ian Botham, relieved of the cares of leadership, reverted to his old habit of taking wicket at the start of a spell when he had become Wood lbw at 55 in the third Test between England and Australia at Headingley on Thursday.

Botham had the uncanny knack of striking soon as he started bowling in his great years between 1977 and 1980 but lost his edge in his twelve Tests as captain. Today he led the breakthrough after Australia's ening pair, Wood and John Dyson, had scored a promising start. Wood dominated scoring before being dismissed by Botham's riveting break-back.

Headingley's appalling record with weather urged to give an interrupted morning session. Bad light caused a short break after one over and the first rain in Leeds for two weeks stopped the game again with Australia 60 for one in the 19th over. Kim Hughes had chosen to bat first.

He last three Leeds Tests had managed 37 hours play out of a possible 90 and an early lunch taken, the crowd were fronted with the gloomy sight of steady rain and a covered square.

Australia made a fine start, putting the 50 without loss in the first 70 minutes, off 115 overs, Graeme Wood's share was 33 John Willis's 11. Graham Dilley took 3 from Dyson for the 11th over but failed to bat the batsmen, who were making the rest of the fast outfield, Chris Old was more reserved.

Mike Brearley called upon Ian Botham to bat for the first time in the 18th over and he only his third ball, the deposed England captain broke the stubborn stand. He had scored, on 34, lbw with a ball which kept low. Australian opener being caught plumb in at of his middle stump.

Australia were 55-1 and Trevor Chappell's next man into partner Dyson, on 15.

## Keith Stevenson rabs 5 for 49

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — Keith Stevenson took five wickets for 49 Wednesday as chasing Hampshire took control of its 11th Championship Cricket match against Yorkshire at Portsmouth.

Stevenson, playing against his former club, was backed-up by Tim Tremlett, who had figures of 4 for 11, as Hampshire tied Derbyshire for 104 and then reached 100 for two in reply, with Gordon Greenidge wicket on 60.

South African Ian Greig and Garth Leach steered Sussex into a commanding position against Surrey at Hove. Greig took 4 for 10 and Le Roux claimed 3 for 57 as Surrey dismissed for 175. Sussex was 17 for one before the close.

West Indian Wilf Slack hit 56 to save Middlesex from disaster against Kent at Lord's. Middlesex eventually stumbled to 157 all out, while West Indian John Shepherd claiming 5 61, but Kent then slumped to 99 for 4 in reply.

South African Ken McEwan hit 7 out of 10 as Kent's total of 196 against Northamptonshire at Southend, while Mark Scott hit 109 for Yorkshire against Lancashire at Old Trafford. Younis Ahmed contributed 83 not out as Lancashire hit 316 for 5 declared against Gloucestershire at Bristol.

Gloucestershire's bowlers gained the upper hand against Warwickshire at Coventry. Les Marshall had 4 for 26 and Gordon Parsons 4 for 26 as Warwickshire was dismissed for 136. John Hopkins struck 176, the biggest score by a batsman in a day, as Glamorgan piled up 343 for 6 lured against Yorkshire at Cardiff.

## Rodriguez leads

MADRAS, India July 16 (AP) — International master Reuben Rodriguez of the Philippines maintained his lead Wednesday in the final leg of the Asian Masters Chess Tour. He defeated Indian grandmaster Viswanath Anand in the ninth round.



GRIMACES: Japan's Isao Aoki grimaces after a close look at the Royal St. George's course prior to the opening of the British Open Golf Championships Thursday.

## Top stars for British Golf

SANDWICH, England, July 16 (R) — American Tom Watson begins his defense of the British Open Golf title Thursday with a cluster of big-hitting international stars eager to dethrone him. The general view is that the Royal St. George's course, of which Watson was surprisingly critical two days ago, will favor the muscle-men.

As a result, the name of evergreen Jack Nicklaus has been added to other key challengers such as U.S. pair Ray Floyd and Jerry Pate, Australian Greg Norman, 1979 champion Severiano Ballesteros of Spain and Nick Faldo of Britain.

Watson said on Monday the course had been artificially watered beyond recognition as a British link, as part of a trend toward the Americanization of British lay-outs. But the reaction to his comment was that while the course is undoubtedly softer than is usual for the Open, only the wet weather is to blame.

Floyd's view was: "You can't condemn a course for being in excellent shape, and this one certainly is." Royal St. George's is staging the Open for the first time since 1949 and American Lee Trevino, the 1971 and 1972 champion and runner-up last year, called it "the greatest course I have ever played the Open on" —

even though he felt it did not suit his game and he was unlikely to win.

"The course definitely favors the long hitters. There are some holes where they'll be getting a lot of value extra yards which will put them in a bit of danger," he said.

Watson, 31, from Kansas City who won in 1975 at Carnoustie, 1977 at Turnberry and last year at Muirfield, is among those who should benefit from the lay-out. He has been having another fine season in the U.S., where his earnings of \$355,982 have put him at the top of the money-winning list for the fifth successive year. He has won three 1981 tournaments, including the U.S. Masters.

Watson's rivals may take some consolation from his performances in the years following his two previous victories. He failed to make the cut in 1976 and finished joint 14th in 1978.

Nicklaus, who like Watson has won three previous Open titles, no longer seemed to be thinking of himself as a legitimate championship contender a year ago, until he sprang back to life winning the U.S. Open and PGA titles with two of his greatest performances. With 17 Grand Slam titles to his credit, he can never be discounted, even though he has not won since his PGA triumph last August.

## U.S. aide sets ball rolling

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — U.S. secretary of labor Raymond Donovan addressed both sides in the 34-day-old major league baseball strike Wednesday, then left the negotiations sounding hopeful.

"I was very pleased," Donovan said following separate meetings with management and union bargainers. "The message was ... to please get back to serious bargaining. They did that. The collective bargaining system is working," he said.

Donovan flew to New York Wednesday with federal mediator Kenneth Moffett, who has been working on the baseball strike since its beginning June 12.

"The secretary entered the talks in an effort to add new leverage to the bargaining process," Moffett said. "He suggested that he was hopeful they could reach a settlement and he told the parties that if they couldn't reach a settlement, they could rest assured

they would be hearing from him about coming to Washington, D.C."

Moffett had summoned the two sides back into negotiations for the first time since Saturday, when management rejected the mediator's compromise proposal on free-agent compensation, the sole issue in the strike which has canceled 392 regular-season games plus Tuesday night's All-Star game.

The White House move into the deadlock was prompted by economic losses suffered by many major league cities during the strike. It is estimated, for example, that losing the All-Star game cost Cleveland more than \$4 million.

After Donovan left, negotiations between the two sides resumed. "I would hope that the collective bargaining process will work to its fullest and I need not come back or they come down," the labor secretary said. "There's a nice spirit up there."

## Bernard Hinault poised for victory

LE PLEYNET, France, July 16 (AFP) — It looks as if France's Bernard Hinault has won the French Cycling tour.

Hinault prevailed in the final mountain stage of the tour here Wednesday, with the distance to Paris still to be raced, outdueling arch-rival Jean-Pierre Monod.

The two-time French tour winner moved his overall lead over second-placed Belgian Lucien Van Impe to a probably unassailable 12:12 minutes.

Victory was especially sweet for Hinault Wednesday since he was nipped at the finish the previous day by Peter Winnen of the Netherlands, and this on Bastille Day, the day he had announced he would have the tour all but won.

Also gratifying was outprinting a challenging Bernaudeau, formerly Hinault's teammate, who finally lived up in the 20th stage to his threats to give France's No. 1 cycling hero a run for his money.

Bernaudeau had done problems in the Pyrenees stages and has not done well in the time trials but he was excellent over Wednesday's 134 km stage from L'Alpe d'Huez to Le Pleyne Les Sept-Laux.

## In Trans-Atlantic Cup Cosmos squeezes past Southampton

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey, July 16 (AP) — Giorgio Chinaglia and Hernan "Chico" Borja scored second-half goals within two minutes of each other Wednesday night to lift the Cosmos to a 2-1 Trans-Atlantic Challenge Cup victory over Southampton of England. They meet Seattle Sounders in the final.

Chinaglia's goal, which came at 76:39 and snapped a scoreless deadlock, skidded home off the fingertips of Southampton goalkeeper Ivan Katalinic.

Vladislav Bogic Bogicevic of Yugoslavia and Julio "Cesar" Romero added assists on Chinaglia's goal, which came on a low 18-yard shot from the left side of the box.

Rodrigovic and Romero also teamed to set up the Cosmos' second goal, which came at 70:12 when Borja who took a pass from Bogicevic, faked Katalinic off his feet and booted the ball into the right corner.

Southampton, unable to generate any significant attack through much of the early going, came to life the final 10 minutes of the game played before a crowd of 29,614 at Giants Stadium.

Southampton got their only goal at 85:41 when Joe Biocel knocked in a deflection of a shot off the foot of Steve Moran. Southampton star Kevin Keegan, who was effectively bottled up by the Cosmos' defense through most of the match, received an assist on the goal.

Cruyff's opener Washington Diplomat's John Cruyff and David Bradford of England scored their first goals of the season as the Dips beat the Toronto Blizzard 2-0 in North American Soccer League action Wednesday night.

Starting his first game as a Diplomat this season, Cruyff's goal came with 15:50 gone in the first half. Cruyff cut in front of the net after receiving a pass from Bradford and headed past Blizzard goalie Tony Churfsky for his goal.

Cruyff almost scored again at 85:11 but his shot from 22 yards hit the crossbar and bounced back onto the field. With nine seconds remaining in the game, Bradford worked a give-and-go with striker Don Ardllo and beat Churfsky with a low shot just inside the left post.

Paul nets 100th goal Atlanta Chiefs forward Paul Child of England scored his 100th career NASL goal to lead the Chiefs to their first victory ever over the Los Angeles Aztecs, 4-1.

Child, the NASL's second all-time leading scorer and only the fourth player in league history to score 100 goals, got his 100th with a left footed shot past Aztec goalie Chris Turner at 46:41. The game was stopped at that point as Child was presented with the ball.

David Byrne of England scored third goal of the season at 4:10 to give the Chiefs an early lead, but LA's Bryan Quinn scored at 30:25 to make the halftime score 1-1.

The Chiefs, now 14-9 and still at the top of the Southern Division, roared back with goals by Keith Furphy of England at 52:55, Brian Alderson of Scotland at 66:43 and Child at 76:41.

Brace by Parkinson Midfielder Andy Parkinson of South Africa scored a pair of goals and Gordon Alec Hill of England scored what proved the

winner as the Montreal Manic swamped the San Jose Earthquakes 4-0.

Defender Andy Lynch of Scotland added the other goal for the Manic.

The Manic opened the scoring a 17:17 of the first half when Hill rifled home a pass by Bob Vosmaer of the Netherlands to beat goalkeeper Phil Parkes for his team-leading 12th goal of the season.

Parkinson gave Montreal a two-goal lead in the 56th minute when he converted Vosmaer's free-kick from close range for his sixth goal of the season.

Parkinson scored his second goal of the match at 72:32 on a low shot. Lynch chipped the rout with his fourth goal of the season on a penalty kick less than two minutes later.

Broomers advance Calgary's Juan Carlos Molina put one into the net to score the first of the Boomers' goals in a 2-0 victory over the Tea Men.

The Boomers were in control from the start. Tea Men defender Jack Carmichael tripped Boomer Franz Gerber in the penalty area at 14:58, and the Boomers were awarded a penalty kick. Helmut Kremers took the penalty kick, his fourth of the year, but Tea Men goalkeeper Arnie Mausser saved diving to his left.

Molina, with an assist from Holger Broeck, put Calgary ahead at 67:54. Carlos Salguero, a substitute who came into the game at 68:31, scored the second at 73:30.

Sting prevails Kurl-Heinz Granitz of West Germany scored a goal and assigned on another to boost the Chicago Sting to a 4-2 win over the Edmonton Drillers.

## Two more seeds bow out

### Unseeded Diego Perez extends Clerc

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts July 16 (AP) — Jose-Luis Clerc lost his luggage in Rome but found his game in the second set Wednesday to charge into the third round of the U.S. Pro Tennis Championships.

Clerc, the top seed in the \$175,000 tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club outside Boston, dropped the first set to unseeded Diego Perez of Uruguay 6-3. Then he turned aggressor, taking the last two sets 6-3, 6-1.

"I went more to the net," the 22-year-old Argentine said, "and I volleyed very well." Clerc, the world's sixth-ranked player, said he wore his only tennis outfit. He came here Monday from a weekend Davis Cup competition in Romania. But, when he changed planes in Rome, his luggage didn't.

When he asked airport employees to transfer his bags, "they said people no work no more" that day. He said the misplaced luggage had affected his concentration.

Clerc was in trouble midway through the second set. He led 4-1, but Perez held his own service then broke Clerc's making the score 4-3. But, Clerc broke right back in a love game and wrapped up the set in the next game, having won eight of the last nine points.

He captured the first five games of the final set, then lost his own service. But, Clerc broke Perez' next service, again at love, to claim victory.

Clerc meets 35-year-old veteran Jaime Fillo of Chile in the round of 16 that begins Thursday. The unseeded Fillo surprised ninth-seeded Conrado Barazzutti of Italy 7-5, 6-1. Fourth-seeded Eddie Dibbs, the defending champion, also was beaten, leaving just three of the top eight seeds in the tournament.

Unseeded Andres Gomez of Ecuador won the first set 6-1. With the score 6-6 in the second set, Gomez rallied from a 6-4 deficit in the tie-breaker and won the final four

points to win the match against Dibbs.

Third-seeded Eliot Teltscher had little trouble with Chris Mayotte, beating the Springfield, Massachusetts, resident 6-1, 6-0. Teltscher, using a variety of shots to keep Mayotte off balance, broke all seven of his opponent's services and lost only the sixth game of the first set.

In the third round, Teltscher plays 16-seeded Vince Van Patten, his practice partner in Los Angeles the past two weeks. Van Patten rallied from a tentative start and overcame unseeded Jim Delaney 2-6, 6-2, 6-2.

In other matches, 10th-seeded Jose-Luis Damiani of Uruguay ousted unseeded Van Winitsky 6-3, 6-2. Ricardo Ycaza of Ecuador beat Alvaro Batanbur of Colombia 4-6, 6-1, 6-2. Hans Gildemeister of Chile overwhelmed Nick Suviano 6-1, 6-0, and Ricardo Cano of Argentina downed Belus Prajoux of Chile 6-4, 6-4.

## Grand Prix drivers once again up in arms

leuvegue and including American former world champion Mario Andretti, had given FISA until Thursday to lift the fines.

Andretti and the other drivers consider the fines imply they were solely responsible for the confusion which led to a startline accident.

Andretti says forcefully that team owner Chapman, Frank Williams and Bernie Ecclestone shared the responsibility because they pressured officials into starting the race before order had been restored.

The drivers have threatened unspecified action if the fines are not rescinded here. Sources said another startline protest might result. But Balestre said the drivers' demand for a greater say in the running of Grand Prix racing would be met.

Another incident at the Belgian race was partially solved here Wednesday. A tribunal of the British Royal Automobile Club said Brazil's Nelson Piquet was not guilty of misconduct when he did an extra warm-up lap at the race. Sources said they found Piquet had received conflicting instructions. It was not known what FISA would do to Piquet now. It has already officially reprimanded him for his conduct.

Mesrnhile Brabham are to join Renault and Ferrari by becoming the third firm to introduce a Turbo-charged engine. The car will be driven by Brazilian Nelson

Piquet, who presently lies second behind Carlos Reutemann in the World Drivers' Championship table. The new BMW Turbo was tested last week, covering Silverstone's 4.7 kms in an impressive 1:12.02. Piquet will drive the car in the official trials Thursday and depending on how it performs, this new Brabham could make its Grand Prix debut.

As an insurance, two other traditional Brabhams, powered by Ford-Cosworth engines will also take part in the trials.

Behind the Brabham decision is the knowledge that Silverstone's reputation as being one of the quickest tracks on the Grand Prix circuit is particularly favorable to the powerful Turbos.

The earlier part of a trouble-torn Grand Prix season was more favorable for the traditional engines, with circuits being tortuous and winding. That led to a domination by the Williams of world champion Alan Jones and a rejuvenated Carlos Reutemann.

The turning point came at Monaco and Jarama in Spain, where the Ferrari of Gilles Villeneuve beat the Williams, Brabhams and Talbot-Ligiers on their own path.

Since then, Alain Prost has finally given Renault a win in the French Grand Prix at Dijon and Northern Ireland's John Watson has re-emerged in his McLaren Grabbing second place in the same race.



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## Poland encourages citizens to emigrate

By Colin McIntyre  
WARSAW —

Poles are streaming abroad in increasing numbers to work, with the apparent encouragement of a government struggling to provide food and jobs. Faced with the worst economic crisis since World War II, which has emptied store shelves and idled 25 percent of the nation's industrial capacity, Poles are besieging embassies.

The favorite destination by far is West Germany, which estimates it will take around half a million Polish visitors this year, double last year's figure which was already a record. In one day recently the West German Embassy here handled 4,400 applications.

The crush outside became so bad that police had to redirect traffic and local authorities installed a portable lavatory for people camped in their cars, sometimes for days. The lavatory eventually had to go after protests by local residents. The embassy has been forced to double its staff and install a computer to handle the flood. Only about one percent of all applicants are turned down, a West German official said.

Other Western missions reported big jumps in inquiries for visas. The Australian Embassy has had 800 applications this year compared with less than 200 last year.

The great majority of Poles go out on tourist visas, which do not normally entitle them to work. However Western embassy officials are under no illusions that most try to find some sort of temporary work.

"We tend not to worry too much about kids helping with the harvest for a bit of pocket money during summer holidays," one Western consular official said. "We do try to weed out those who are likely to stay there for good."

This is not as easy as it may seem. Though many countries require letters from relatives or friends sponsoring visiting Poles, "there is usually a distant cousin somewhere," one diplomat said. Failing that, a professional sponsor will do it for money. The result is that an increasing number of Poles stay abroad when their holidays are over.

Last month it was announced that the number of Poles seeking political asylum in Austria, the traditional stepping-off point for the United States, Canada and Australia, had jumped to 200. Last week the West Berlin government said the number of Poles fleeing to the city had jumped from about 30 a month last year to 200 last month.

The problem for Poland, as the official Polish news agency PAP spelled out last month, is that many of these were people with higher education and professional qualifications, those it can least afford to lose. While there has traditionally been an exodus westward at this time of year by Poles seeking to earn some precious hard currency, this year there is a grim sense of purpose about the crowds queuing for hours, sometimes days, outside the ornate embassy gates.

Previously, Poles have gone abroad to work mainly to earn dollars or deutschemarks for luxuries such as Western cars, cigarettes or a holiday home in a popular resort. A special state organization in

Poland sells building materials, which for an ordinary Pole are virtually unobtainable, to anyone with hard currency.

This year, in contrast, Poles are likely to be stocking up on the necessities of life, primarily food and such basics as washing powder, cigarettes, soap and toilet-paper, which are strictly rationed.

The rush for visas appears to have been helped by a new liberalization in the allocation of passports, which until recently were not automatically granted to everyone applying for them.

PAP reported last month that in the first quarter of the year more than 226,000 passports had been issued, a jump of nearly 50 percent over the period last year. Some Western diplomats see the government's moves as active encouragement for Poles to go abroad for the work many of them cannot find here.

The possibility of a formal "guest-worker" program similar to those West Germany has with countries such as Yugoslavia and Turkey is not ruled out.

"There is no formal policy yet but the government seems to be working toward it," one Western diplomat said. "The easing on travel fits nicely with Poland's new liberal policies, and at the same time gets hard currency and jobs for the unemployed."

One problem has been that passports are normally valid for a specified period, and those overstaying this can get a black mark against their name and a refusal the next time they apply. A spokesman for the government said some 100,000 Poles were expected to leave Poland to work abroad for extended periods. (R)

## Will El Salvador be 'another Vietnam'?

By Alma Guillermoprieto  
SAN SALVADOR —

Three members of the 56-man U.S. military training team here were trapped in the naval base at La Union seaport when a column of guerrilla fighters staged a major attack on the town two weeks ago, the U.S. Embassy here said.

It was the first time U.S. authorities have confirmed that U.S. military men were at the scene of combat between the Salvadoran military and the leftist guerrilla forces seeking to overthrow the U.S.-backed government here. The embassy would not identify the three military men, who apparently were staying at the naval base when the attack began.

"We are not at liberty to confirm any details," an embassy spokesman said. "but yes, we do have some of our trainers there. They are not allowed to be near areas of combat, but they were accidentally caught in this particular situation."

When U.S. military advisers were first sent to El Salvador, at the end of the Carter administration, critics of the program who expressed fears of "another Vietnam" were assured that the U.S. military men would stick to training and stay out of combat situations. The embassy spokesperson said the three men at La Union did not feel their safety was endangered, and have not asked to be pulled out of the area.

Meanwhile, it was reported that fighting continued throughout the morning and early afternoon in the remote southeastern seaport on the Bay of Fonseca facing Honduras and Nicaragua. All telephone communications have been cut off.

La Union is a town of 45,000 of some strategic importance both because of its shared territorial waters with Nicaragua and Honduras and because of the relative isolation of its four armed forces outposts. Only one highway leads from here to the town, 110 miles away. The navy, national guard, national police and army all have command posts there.

The naval base, where the U.S. trainers are believed to be staying, faces the beach, near the three other garrisons. The guerrillas reportedly are being held back at the town church, a few hundred yards inland.

The guerrilla attack on La Union sent shock waves through the diplomatic community here and is believed to have taken the army by surprise. "We have all been watching the traditional guerrilla strongholds in the north and east of the country," said a Latin American diplomat. "No one expected them (the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front) to have any strength along the coast."

There has been speculation that the attack was launched from leftist-ruled Nicaragua, but the details received here about the fighting tend to contradict that theory. The guerrillas reportedly approached La Union from the highway and were blocked before they could reach the coast. Two Salvadoran army officers said they thought the attack was prepared in a guerrilla base on the nearby Conchagua Volcano. The army has staged two "clean up operations" on Conchagua involving heavy aerial bombardment, and pronounced the operations a complete success.

Given the strength of the guerrillas' attack, which reportedly lasted longer than any other attack on a major urban center since last January's failed offensive, it is now thought that the rebels got at least some reinforcements from their mountain stronghold in the northeastern area of Morazan.

La Union, and the surrounding province of the same name, have not been highly organized by the guerrillas or by their non-military "popular organizations," and it is unlikely that the Farabundo Marti Front, a coalition of five guerrilla groups, is attempting to set up a permanent base there.

## Stage set for Israel's Sinai withdrawal

By Shyam Bhatia  
CAIRO —

Now that Egypt and Israel have agreed on the formation of a multinational peace-keeping force for the Sinai, the stage is set for Israel to withdraw from the last bit of Egyptian territory it still occupies. By next April the entire Sinai Peninsula will once again revert to Egyptian sovereignty after a 14-year gap.

Recovering Sinai — "Our sacred national soil," as it is sometimes referred to here in Cairo — has been cited as one of three main justifications for President Anwar Sadat's decision to sign a peace treaty with Israel. The other two, of which far less is heard these days, are an improved standard of living for Egyptian people and a chance of influencing Israeli policy to allow for the emergence of an independent Palestine.

Sadly, the peace treaty has not resulted in any dramatic improvement in local standards of living. And not much has been heard of Palestinian independence after the autonomy talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States were suspended several months ago. So, by a process of elimination, the impending return of Sinai has emerged as the most

important tangible gain of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

For a time, it seemed that even the relatively simple task of orchestrating Israel's Sinai withdrawal might run into difficulty and be postponed. The reason was Egypt's initial insistence that any peace-keeping force for the area should operate only under the auspices of the United Nations.

When the U.N. refused to cooperate, mainly because of Russian objections, Sadat reluctantly agreed to the idea of an American-sponsored multinational peace-keeping force. The plan ran into new obstacles when some of the countries that were asked to participate, such as the Scandinavians, were reluctant because such a move might compromise their neutrality. Other European countries were fearful of antagonizing Arab countries that are opposed to all aspects of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

In the end the Americans managed to recruit a cluster of small states who say they will help to form the 2,000-strong peace-keeping force. Besides the Americans themselves, who will provide a battalion of soldiers and \$100 million in support, the peace-keepers are thought to include Nepal, New Zea-

land, Paraguay, Ecuador and Fiji.

Even they are said to be uneasy about involvement. In part this results from differing Israeli and Egyptian interpretations about the role of the multinational force — the MNF. Since the Sinai will be under Egyptian sovereignty, Cairo sees the MNF performing a largely ceremonial function that will be phased out after a few years. The Israelis would like the MNF to have a more active, deterrent role.

Much will depend on how the American commander interprets his job. According to details leaked by Egypt's semi-official *Al-Ahram* newspaper, his room for maneuver will be tightly circumscribed. If *Al-Ahram* is right, the force commander will have to notify the Egyptian authorities virtually every time he and his men wish to leave their designated camping areas.

One school of thought, popular among the Egyptian opposition, is that the Americans are interested in the force for their own ulterior motives. According to this line of thinking, the MNF is intended by Washington to be part of the rapid deployment force that the Pentagon intends to use in the region.

Senior government spokesmen in Cairo and Washington deny it. (ONS)

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

The weekend newspapers led with the Kingdom's decision to bear the cost of reconstruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. They said that Saudi Arabia's intention to re-build the reactor, which was destroyed by Israel, was communicated by King Khalid to President Francois Mitterand during the monarch's recent meeting with the French leader in Paris.

Newspapers frontpaged Makkah Governor Prince Majeed's Iftar (breakfast) party to Muslim envoys accredited to the Kingdom. They also reported the collapse of a 12-story building in Jeddah. Iraq's renewed call for a ceasefire with Iran figured prominently as a page one story.

In a broad front-page story, *Okaz* quoted a U.S. State Department spokesman as saying that the supply of F-16 warplanes to Pakistan would not change the balance of power in Southwest Asia, because India would still have air supremacy in the region. Newspapers also reported the Shelling of Zionist settlements in Hebron by the Palestinian commandos. Three Israelis were reported killed and 12 others injured in the rocket attack. The arrival of the Iraqi Oil Minister, Taya Abdul Karim, and his audience with the King in Taif Wednesday was another front-page story which appeared with a photograph of the royal audience.

In an editorial on the Israeli intransigence and the American support for Israel, *Al Medina* observed that the U.S. has been supporting the Zionist entity both economically and militarily. It is biased toward Israel and has ignored right, justice and fairplay on

many an occasion, the paper said. It added that, in view of the fact that Israel is not prepared to stop its criminal activities despite worldwide condemnation and also that the U.S. refrains from bridling the Israeli enemy, the Arab nation should throw all its weight behind the Lebanese and Palestinians to enable them to throw back to enemy.

*Okaz* concentrated on the Kingdom's stance, saying that Saudi Arabia believes that the real power lies in a firm determination and a will to embark on a joint action. When this is achieved, the Arabs will find themselves far from threats and dangers, as they will then be able to cope with all challenges with full determination. Referring to the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the paper lauded Saudi Arabia's decision to re-build it at its own cost, and said that it is not a surprise step from a country which feels its national responsibility in the face of all risks and challenges.

Commenting on the Palestinian commando attack on the Israeli settlement in northern Palestine, *Al Nadwa* said that this should remind the Zionists that the struggle of the people of Palestine will continue until they liberate their land from the Zionist occupation. The paper expressed the confidence that the Palestinian commando activity will continue as ever, illuminating the path of dignity and freedom for the whole Arab nation.

*Al Bilad* regretted that, since Lebanon is still deprived of a positive participation by all parties concerned in the confrontation of the enemy, Israel finds time to intensify its air raids in an attempt to

keep control over the Lebanese air space. The paper said that game of world Zionism in Lebanon is now exposed, since it has become clear that the Zionists want to keep the Lebanese air space under their command. As regards the endeavors of the Arab Follow-Up Committee on Lebanon, the paper noted that Israel has made persistent attempts to jeopardize the committee's tasks, so that there should be no peace and tranquillity in Lebanon.

On the other hand, *Al Sazirah* dealt with the European initiative and the vicious circle of consultations. It said that the plan envisages that the president of every new session of the European Ministerial Council should pass his tenure in consultations on the Middle East issue, just blowing the same trumpet that there is a European initiative for the solution of the Middle East crisis. Lord Carrington, the present president, is neither better nor worse than others in announcing that he would facilitate the holding of consultations with the U.S. and then with other countries of the European bloc on their initiative toward the Middle East, the paper said. It added that the consultations might prolong, compelling Lord Carrington to shuttle among the states of the Middle East, exchanging views and opinions and discussing the results of consultations here and there. His term of office will thus come to an end like those of his predecessors, and the initiative will continue to remain an unrealized dream for the Arabs, added the paper.



Reagan: "I've taken a pledge from Israel not to use the new planes, except for peaceful purposes."  
World Public Opinion: "Don't laugh at me. Who has used warplanes for peaceful purposes?"  
Al Bilad



## Ramadan: Training for a noble role

By Adil Salahi

Last week we talked about Ramadan as an occasion to fulfill the fourth pillar of the Islamic faith. We outlined the triple nature of fasting and showed that it has a purpose to serve on the personal, social and universal levels. We hope to explain today that fasting is an essential element in the structure of the nation of Islam without which it would acquire a totally different character.

The Islamic nation is the one Allah has charged with the conveyance of His message to mankind, generation after generation. In order to deliver such a charge and to implement the Divine message in its life the Islamic nation must, in effect, go through a continuous struggle against all sorts of barriers and impediments that may be laid in its path. This struggle is named in the Islamic terminology *Jihad* which is frequently mistaken as "holy war." We all discuss later Allah willing, the Islamic philosophy of war to show that there is no such thing as a "holy" or "unholy" war. For our present purpose we simply state that such a continuous struggle as the Islamic nation is supposed to undertake may involve war.

It is difficult to visualize how any community can fulfill such a mission and undertake such a struggle without receiving first proper and adequate training. An important part of such training is provided by fasting.

Fasting is a voluntary restraint of man's strongest urges, namely, food, drink and sex. When fasting is coupled with conscious

submission to Allah and an attitude of compassion and forgiveness toward others it helps man achieve a far higher standard than what he can achieve with any other creed or philosophy.

Materialistic philosophies reduce human history to little more than a continuous struggle for food. The Freudian philosophy views man's behavior in terms of physical desires providing the motive for most if not all human actions. The term 'sex revolution' is currently used in the West to refer to the changing attitude toward promiscuous actions. Such views and philosophies seem to be more than happy to enslave man to his physical urges and desires.

The Islamic view of man have a totally different outlook. According to Islam, man is the creature Allah has chosen to fulfill a task. Hence, he should be able to free himself from the shackles of physical urges. He should be able to triumph over such urges. For this reason fasting has been decreed as a method by which man exercises his will to restrain his strongest desires.

We have to be very clear about this. Islam does not look with contempt on man's physical desires. Man is Allah's creation and his desires are part of him. This is a fact recognized by Islam which does not advocate any type of suppression of human desires. On the contrary, Islam allows for their satisfaction in a way worthy of man's place as Allah's vicegerent on earth. But to be able to abstain from any indulgence of such

## Islam in perspective

### What the Qur'an Teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Indeed We have created man in affliction.

Does he think that none has power over him?

"I have wasted vast riches," he says.

Does he think that none observes him?

Have we not given him two eyes,

a tongue, and two lips,

and shown him the two paths.

Yet he has not attempted the Ascent.

Would that you knew what the Ascent is.

It is the freeing of a slave,

or the feeding, in a day of hunger,

of an orphaned near of kin,

or a needy man in misery.

Moreover, it is to be of those who believe and counsel one another to be steadfast,

and enjoin mercy on one another.

(The Qur'an 96: 4-17)

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letter to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

desires, as a matter of personal choice, is to enable man's will to be supreme.

This is the type of training Ramadan provides for us. It enables us to triumph over our physical urges, over our pride and con-

ceit, and over social traditions. It teaches us how to stand up to the might of our enemies. Through fasting we learn how to achieve purity of motive for our actions by seeking to please Allah, not human beings.

## Life of the Prophet -15 More powerful than torture

Last week we gave one example of the campaign of intimidation and persecution conducted by Quraysh against those individuals among the early Muslims who lacked tribal support and protection. The tragic fate of the family of Yassir was, for the Muslims, a source of added strength. It increased their determination to resist the intimidators and defend their right to choose their faith. Quraysh, however, had to increase the pressure, but to no avail. The early Muslims provided great examples of the power of faith in the face of endless torture.

Bilal was one of those who endured a big share of torture. He was born in slavery to an Abyssinian father. His master, Umayyah ibn Khalaf, who was the chief of the clan of *Jumah* wanted to show to everyone in Makkah that he is just as keen as Abu Jahl to defend the established order. Hence, Bilal was taken out into the open day after day where he was severely beaten. At midday he was made to lie on the sand without any clothing to protect his back from the burning sand. A large stone was put on his chest to increase the torture. Repeatedly he was asked to renounce Islam and to declare his belief in the idols. Just as often he repeated: "He is one! He is one."

Bilal's ordeal lasted a long time until finally Abu Bakr, the Prophet's closest friend and companion, passed by. He tried

to soften Umayyah's heart but without much success. Umayyah, however, accused Abu Bakr of being responsible for Bilal's transgression and challenged him to save him. Abu Bakr immediately took up the challenge and offered Umayyah as exchange deal: Bilal would be his in return for a more youthful and vigorous slave who was not a Muslim. Umayyah accepted the deal and Bilal joined Abu Bakr who immediately set him free because he knew that Islam disliked slavery and promised great reward from Allah for those who freed slaves.

Indeed Abu Bakr repeated his noble action several times. He bought a total of seven slaves (five of whom were women) who were being tortured by the Vikings for accepting Islam. He set them all free. But there were not many like Abu Bakr among the Muslims. Despite the fact that he was reasonably wealthy, he could not buy all the victims of Quraysh's campaign of persecution. After all, not all of them were slaves, and those who were not offered for sale. Abu Bakr's action, however, demonstrated the new bond that was established among the followers of the new religion. They were all equal: slaves and masters alike. It is to this fact that Umar, the second Caliph, used to refer when he said of Abu Bakr and what he did for Bilal: "Abu Bakr is our master and he freed our master!"

By Rana Bitar  
Paris Correspondent

PARIS — Away from protocol and routine interview, King Faisal's widow, Princess Effat spoke about the lives of the famous women of Islam. She told of their bravery, dignity and drive to help the nation and the country.

Then there was a question as to why the women of Saudi Arabia do not restore their past character, and why don't they equip themselves with knowledge and learning like their predecessors?

She spoke about the founding of a boys' school in Taif in 1942. There was no school then in Taif, so this school began with her children and the children of relatives. She thought that instead of learning at home, the children should seek knowledge at the school. "I thought that the teacher should not be only for my children but for all the children of the Kingdom. We used to bring teachers from Egypt and ask them to teach according to the educational system in the Kingdom," said Princess Effat in an interview with sister weekly *Almajalla*.

She went on to say: "I put my children in the school's hostel, although the house was only a few meters away from the school. I did so in order to make the children accustomed to self-reliance and to kill the feeling of the absence from the homeland at a later stage. I suppressed the sentiments of motherhood deep inside of me, in order to see my children being brought up like men."

Gradually, the Taif school flourished and overcame the hardships that had been coming in its way. She said she spoke to her husband once again for opening a school in Jeddah. "The late King Faisal thought of transferring the Taif school to Jeddah and expanding it for the benefit of children. He established the school which was named as Al-Taghr Model School in Jeddah. The King himself patronized the school until it provided the nucleus for other schools in the Kingdom. This school also had a boarding house," she said.

After 10 years, the princess once again felt the need for girls' education, being convinced that progress will be retarded and the society will not rise if the women remained illiterate. The education of women had preoccupied the minds of reformers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The foremost of these reformers were Imam Muhammad Abdo, Qasem Amin and Taher Al-Haddad. Basing their demands on the provisions of the Islamic Sharia, they asked why the women of Saudi Arabia should not seek education and uplift the society?

"Mufidah Al-Dabbagh was the teacher of my daughters for Arabic language. When the idea of a girls' school sprang up in my mind, I consulted her and discussed the matter at

length. I thought that a beginning should be made with a home for orphans. But the word 'orphan' did not please me and, so, I decided to name the school as "Dar-ul-Hanan". I made arrangements for a hostel and I took the responsibility of all its expenses myself. I called in teachers from Egypt and Syria, but was surprised when no one seemed agreeable to send his daughter to the school. So, I brought my daughters and the daughters of all those living around me. I gathered nearly 30 girls. In the second of the school's life, people got convinced of my idea. They were satisfied with my experience in this sphere when they themselves realized the reality of my project. The school then had a considerable response," Princess Effat said.

It was a good opportunity to ask her about a few details of her projects at that difficult time, although she avoids talking about her achievements.

"As I remember, the school principal Mufidah Al-Dabbagh and I used to sit and prepare appropriate school uniforms for the students in the early stages of the school. I had brought the sewing machine and started cutting and making clothes myself. This was then missing in the Kingdom. I brought the "bafta" from Egypt and embroidered it myself. I bought the dantelle and made beautiful things, so that I could give an image to the people about the new life. Thank God, I succeeded in my attempt," she said.

The princess added "There are 1,400 students on the rolls at present. In the beginning, all the students used to receive education at my expense. When, by the grace of God, the number of students increased, education expenses began to be borne by the students themselves. But still there are 60 students who study at my expenses annually."

"In the early days, the teachers had lived with me. The expenses were heavy in the beginning, and the school used to be in deficit. Later on, I allowed the public to make their contribution according to individual capacity, until the school gained its present



Princess Effat

## Princess Effat: A pioneer of girls' education

### "Saudi Al-Faisal received \$15 in pocket money a week"



Late King Faisal

status.

"Several years after the establishment of Dar-ul-Hanan, government girls' schools were opened in the country. You know that school principals in the girls' schools in the Kingdom are graduates of this school! However, the teaching of foreign language was made compulsory so that the families of students do not find difficulty in sending their children abroad for the pursuit of higher studies."

The princess said she felt that she had undertaken an important mission. "We are an intelligent people. When we are convinced of something, we feel it ought to be implemented. King Faisal was convinced of my thinking, and it was difficult for me to see

the women of my country deprived of education," she said.

However, my husband gave me the freedom of work in Dar-ul-Hanan, as he envisioned something good in this work. My daughter, Princess Sarah, opened a school in Riyadh, and my daughter Hafifa opened a third school in the Eastern Province in the patronage of a family which was interested in education and social life. I am very happy that I have been able to accomplish a small thing for my country. It pleased me when the school students called me 'mother'. But I was mother Effat, I did not believe myself. But I was always thankful to God."

She added that the school principal was sent to America and Germany to get

acquainted with the modern methods of education and other scientific technologies, which could be placed at the disposal of women in Saudi Arabia and which could also be absorbed by the new building of Dar-ul-Hanan.

"I bought a press so that the girls could learn printing. In the new building I wish to introduce training on computer, telephone and other technical courses in order to create a new generation of women who could understand the meaning of self-reliance. The government has helped me in the realization of this project. It gave SR90 million in assistance, as it aided other schools."

The state has offered enormous assistance in the field of education. It compels children working in the fields to go to schools, and compensates them for their work in fields. Likewise, the university students receive a monthly stipend from the state. The daughter of her brother receives a stipend like other students in the university. When she got the first instalment of SR 500, she bought me a present "I am, indeed, proud of my country, and I would like everyone to know this country, to see how in a short period the noble and intelligent people of this country were able to rise to an elevated status. This, of course, is a blessing from God. Imagine, everyone of us says "I am a servant of the state and not the master," the princess said.

Princess Effat pointed out that the activity of charitable societies "is a big thing, no doubt. Nearly 18 years ago, I had founded the Renaissance Society in Riyadh with my daughter Sarah. We take care of children from the day they are born. We ask them to take part in social affairs, and when their relatives want them back, we fulfill their wishes."

"Our ideal in life is human being's security," she said Saudi Arabia does not have a social insurance according to the Western concept, but a human insurance. "It is so because we are religious people. As the King's consort, I used to meet with people



Princess Effat

and receive the young and the old. God willing, this characteristic will not be lost in our country. It is however necessary to preserve our habits, customs and traditions. My responsibility toward the poor has always been big. Presently, I pursue my activities as much as I can."

Princess Effat added that King Faisal had established the world's biggest hospital in the Kingdom. This hospital specializes in chronic ailments and open heart surgery. He used to exchange views with her on social and human activities.

He had esteem for every individual in the society, she said "I still remember one incident which confirms that human value. I used to go to the desert in the company of the King on hunting trips. When I saw a little boy running toward the King's car, I called out "Faisal, Faisal!" without using the royal title. He stopped and asked the little one about his welfare. He complained of something, and was speaking like a man in chaste classical language. He was strong and was asking his right with courage. His boldness had shaken and impressed me. I have not been able to forget it until today."

Princesses Sarah and Hafifa studied at home. Princesses Lutlu and Hafifa studied at Dar-ul-Hanan. She said "I always asked my daughters and sons to speak the truth. If anything wrong they do, I insisted that they admit their folly. I never wanted them to swear. I brought them up on the basis of our faith." Princess Effat added that her son Muhammad Al-Faisal was the first prince to have acquired high education. Saud Al-Faisal graduated from Princeton University in America. He used to get \$15 weekly as pocket expenses during his study abroad, she said.

When she was unable to meet them, her children, she would answer them their letters in my own handwriting so that the don't develop a feeling of neglect." Princess Effat added that the woman possesses intellect exactly like man, and she can work as a doctor, engineer and a bank official but without mixing with men.

"You may ask how can it be possible for a woman to work without mixing? I say she can do so quite easily. We organize work for women without having to mix with men. For instance, women work in social affairs among their own species."

"A woman engineer should not go out to work in any workshop, but she must work in the office. However, I love to see women become doctors and teachers. These two professions are the most important matters in respect of a woman."

"I hope God enables me to complete what I had begun. I have asked all my children to complete the project of Dar-ul-Hanan after I am gone." Princess Effat concluded her interview as saying.

## While watching government, Poland, Yugoslavians enjoy summer travels

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (LAT) — It is indeed summertime and for the Yugoslavs, the leaving is easy. And if the people in this capital are not on the wide boulevards or at the outdoor cafes, if they are not around the fountains and statues looking at others around the fountains and statues, if they are not staring at the various movie posters, if they are not buying and buying as good consumers should, then you can find them in the travel agencies.

They may not enjoy all the freedoms of the West, but they have the tastes of the West and the freedom to go there or anywhere else at anytime. They go and they come back, this summer again largely to Greece and Spain, but also to Austria, Italy and Sweden. The east is not the direction for fun. And the customs agent at the airport, when the plane from Rome landed the other day, had seen it all many times before — Yugoslavs carrying big new radios. He waved them by with hardly a look.

The exodus is on. Belgrade television is so concerned about losing its audience during these months that it decided to try to capture some attention with a weekly series of controversial films, followed by some high-level analysis.

Those who remain behind in Belgrade can watch movies on television and can also grapple with the more serious issues of the state of the faltering economy, with its inflation rate of about 40 percent, the Soviet pressures on Poland, the aftermath of the ethnic upheaval in the province of Kosovo in the south, the post-Tito leadership and how it's doing.

There are problems. The economy is in

trouble with its high inflation, at least 1 million of Yugoslavia's 22 million people are unemployed and per-capita income is sharply down. Efforts to sell more to the West fall short and so do attempts to keep down imports. One thing it would not do to save foreign currency, the government announced the other day, would be to restrict "in any way" the right of its citizens to travel abroad. It is not that the people in Belgrade seem to be suffering. On the surface, they appear prosperous and in good spirits. They complain about the occasional shortages of such items as coffee and oil, but say those problems seem cleared up at the moment.

"We are finding too many items priced beyond our reach," said one woman in what has become a universal complaint.

If Tito was responsible for economic mistakes that bred some of today's troubles, nobody is saying so. He remains above reproach, some 14 months after his death. His successors are determined to keep it that way, cracking down on all who suggest that maybe the marshal had his faults. A Belgrade poet, Gojko Djogo, was arrested at the end of May for some allusions to Tito in a book of poetry, since confiscated. Tito gets posthumous credit for arranging the "collective leadership" for succession, a rather complex system that so far seems to work.

An eight-man presidential group rotates the job of the president of the state presidency each year: Two months ago a slowpoke, Sergej Kraigher, took over and is now pious upbeal in the province of Kosovo in the south, the post-Tito leadership and how it's doing. The eight, each representing a different region of the country, seem to be

getting along.

"It functions much better than I would have thought," said one Western diplomat.

"Everyone thought Yugoslavia would be ruined after Tito's death," said Ivan Lovric, the general manager of *Borba*, the communist party's newspaper, "but nothing happened and that made some unhappy. The trouble in Kosovo was designed to destabilize us and damage our image in the world. It will be a problem for us for a long time."

The riots by the Albanian population in Kosovo, the poorest region of Yugoslavia, shook the country and forced Belgrade to declare a state of emergency there and send in troops. The blame went to Albania for stirring things up, but the reasons were more complicated, involving nationalism and high unemployment.

The separatist unrest in this multi-ethnic, multilingual nation represented the most serious crisis since the death of Tito. And the new leadership still fears that separatism can be catching in other areas such as Croatia and could weaken the nation to the point where Yugoslavia could become a tempting target for the Soviet Union. And that, too, is why Poland is watched so closely here.

"Quite frankly, we worry that if the Russians invade Poland and get away with it, maybe, "So officially we say the Poles should solve their own problems without outside intervention. But we think the pressure is mounting. We are rooting for the Poles. The situation makes us very nervous."

It is somewhat difficult to detect that kind of anxiety, or any other kind, in this city of 1.5 million, particularly at this time of year.

## Atomic radiation study evidence shows different effects from human exposure

By Lee Dembart

SAN FRANCISCO (LAT) — New evidence about the kind and amount of radiation that was given off by the atomic bomb at Hiroshima suggests that much of what is known about the effect of radiation on human beings is wrong.

Scientists dispute whether the new findings mean that radiation is more or less harmful than previously thought, but there is general agreement that at least theories will have to be revised, and many more changes could result. Most of what is known about the effects of radiation on humans comes from studies of the survivors of the Hiroshima blast.

In the United States and elsewhere, allowable limits of radiation exposure for industrial workers and others are based in large measure on the Hiroshima studies, correlating increased cancers there with the amount of radiation that people received.

In the last few months, physicists at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory near San Francisco have published findings that show that the accepted estimates of the radiation from the bomb are seriously in error. They have touched off a debate about what that means.

Radiobiologists, who had thought that at least the physics of the situation was well understood, are now clamoring for a resolution of the debate. Regulators, who must decide on allowable standards of radiation exposure, are also awaiting the outcome.

"This is a major challenge to the fundamental underpinning of our understanding of the biological effects of radiation," said William E. Loewe, who developed the data with his colleague, Edgar Mendelsohn.

In an interview at Livermore, Loewe

insisted that it was too early to draw any conclusions from his work and that much more analysis was still needed. In general, he said, he expected the major effect of the new findings to be on the theory of radio biology and not on revised standards of allowable radiation exposure.

"The theory may lead to new standards in the future, but I don't know how it's going to work out," Loewe said. "But the real impact is very, very great. The real impact is on understanding."

But others say that the Loewe-Mendelsohn findings mean that the allowable limits of radiation exposure should be reduced.

"The new scientific evidence quite clearly shows that a lot of the influences that were drawn from the Japanese data are just wrong," said Edward P. Radford, director of the Center for Environmental Epidemiology at the University of Pittsburgh and chairman of the National Academy of Science's committee on the biological effects of ionizing radiation.

"The risk estimates are higher," Radford said in a telephone interview. "And should affect the acceptable exposure limits for workers in the nuclear industry or other industries by a factor of four or so."

He implied that scientists at government laboratories were trying to use the new data to support their contention that low doses of radiation were not harmful.

The work that Loewe and Mendelsohn did was based on revised estimates of the yield of the Hiroshima bomb made at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and on a better understanding of what happens to radiation as it travels through the air.

Radiation from the atomic bomb was of

two kinds: Neutrons, which kept the chain reaction going, and gamma rays, which were given off by the uranium as it exploded.

The neutrons were thought to have caused most of the radiation damage, breaking chromosomes and causing bone marrow changes that led to increased leukemia. Because neutrons are also present in commercial nuclear reactors and in defense industry work, the government has sought to shield workers from them.

But Loewe and Mendelsohn found that as neutrons traveled through the air, they interact with hydrogen and nitrogen atoms, losing their effectiveness and giving off more gamma rays.

As a result they found, the number of neutrons from the bomb was much smaller than previously thought, and the number of gamma rays was somewhat larger. At a distance of a mile and a quarter from the bomb blast, they argue, there were only one-ninth as many neutrons as previously estimated and four times as many gamma rays.

Unlike neutrons, which are a fairly exotic form of radiation not normally found outside nuclear reactors and the like, gamma rays are much more common and are, among other things, the principal radiation given by nuclear wastes.

Radford looks at the new findings and says they mean that gamma rays caused most of the radiation problems at Hiroshima, and are therefore more hazardous than previously suspected.

Loewe and Mendelsohn say, on the contrary, that conclusion is wrong because it doesn't take into account the fact that there were many more gamma rays. If anything, they say, gamma rays may be less hazardous than previously thought.



## Japan's expertise is prized

# Technology becomes a valued export

By William Chapman

TOKYO, (WP) — In the 1950s and 1960s, Japan begged, borrowed and bought from the Western world the highest forms of industrial technology, which eventually became the basis of the country's remarkable economic success.

Now the flow is out instead of in, and Japan sends her own technological gifts to the countries trying to follow in her industrial wake. Increasingly, the techniques developed here are exported with a view to winning friends and influencing governments in nations deemed important for Japan's foreign interests.

Japanese expertise flows out to provide irrigation in Thailand, to teach computer programming in Singapore, to build steel plants in South Korea and China and to develop petrochemical industries in the Middle East. The technology for chemical fibers, imported by Japan from the United States, has been adapted, improved and passed on to South Korea and Taiwan. And in one ironic role reversal, steel-making expertise first learned in the United States now is being returned in new and improved form to the American factories from which it came.

In some developing countries where Japan

seeks friends and suppliers, Japan's technology is more eagerly prized than its investment capital and financial assistance.

"Saudi Arabia is not interested in money," said one Japanese official describing a new petrochemical plant to be built there with Japanese government aid. "It is only interested in technology — that's the only thing they ask in exchange for selling us oil."

On an important diplomatic tour of Southeast Asia last January, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki was told by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew that his country valued Japanese computer technology and technical training more than financial aid.

"... They are long-lasting transfers of knowledge and value systems that will enable us to emulate, to some extent, the way in which Japan anticipates the future and overcomes problems," he said.

Japan has been a net exporter of technology since 1973, and its motives are a mixture of commercial calculation, altruism and promotion of national interest. Most of the technology is transferred through private ventures and patent sales, but increasingly the government is acting to channel technology exports where it will do Japan the most good.

This channeling is helped by the peculiarly cozy relationship between Japan's industries and government, which to a high degree see their interests as intertwined.

"In America, they used to laugh at the saying that 'What's good for General Motors is good for the country,'" said a Western diplomat who has followed Japan's technology exports. "But here, 'What's good for Mitsui is good for the country' — that is just a way of describing how the game is played."

The nations of the Middle East, from which Japan imports a large proportion of its vital oil supplies, have been major beneficiaries of Japanese technology since the first oil crisis in 1974, when a frightened Japanese government deliberately began seeking to cement its relationships with oil-rich countries.

Recently, Japan and Saudi Arabia concluded an agreement to construct a huge petrochemical project, costing about \$1.5 billion, at Jubail. It is primarily a private, money-making venture with 60 corporations participating on the Japanese side.

To make the project go, however, the Japanese government has agreed to put up 4 percent of the Japanese share, in effect, taking on part of the financial risk because it feels good relations with a major oil supplier are worth it.

# Endangered species safe in Belgium

By Thomas Land

BRUSSELS (ONS) — Belgium has closed down, one of the last major world centers dealing in endangered animals and plants. An estimated \$30-million worth of rare animal products last year passed through this center catering for much of Europe where trade in endangered species has been illegal.

The center handled more than 500 tons of ivory a year — representing at least 4,000 African elephants — while an even greater volume of ivory is believed to have passed through Brussels annually without being recorded. The lucrative Belgian market also included rare fur, rhino horns and internationally-protected live animals.

The center was closed after a decision taken by the Belgian Parliament, without a dissenting vote, to ratify the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora — which is also known as the Washington Convention. Belgium is the 72nd country to join the Conven-

tion, following Cameroon's accession in June. Other important animal-trading nations yet to ratify the convention include Singapore, Thailand, Sudan, Mexico and Colombia.

The ivory trade operated in Belgium with the intricacy of an international commodity exchange, says the World Wildlife Foundation which has worked to end the trade. Ivory from Zaire was flown from Burundi into Belgium on Sabena and other carriers. The low average weight of the tusks indicated that many young elephants were being slaughtered. The ivory was either stockpiled as an investment or shipped to dealers in the Far East, often with dubious export documents that camouflaged the true origin of the shipment.

The list of animal species protected under the convention was recently increased to 2,000 ranging from whales to butterflies. Several thousand wild plant species are also listed. The revised lists were adapted at a

New Delhi conference earlier this year when a universal marking and tagging system was also introduced to denote illegal shipments. Belgium is about to introduce specialist courses for its customs officials who must now enforce the regulations for the first time.

A sequence of events led to the public outcry which eventually shamed parliament into adapting the convention. Knowing that the contraband animals were flown into Belgium for export into neighboring countries, WWF enlisted school children as 'junior detectives' to record the license numbers of foreign cars parked near the dealers premises. In one instance, the numbers were passed on to the customs authorities of the appropriate countries, leading to the seizure of 20 illegally obtained chimps. A press photographer was also smuggled into the premises of an importer, and recorded pathetic condition in which caged leopards, parrots, cranes and other creatures were kept while awaiting sale or shipment.

# Anyone can build an atomic bomb

NEW YORK — (LAT) — Want to get some plutonium for an atomic bomb? It isn't necessary to spend \$1 billion on a power plant — or even \$200 million on a research reactor. Why, for about \$12 million, it is easy to build an atomic bomb factory.

Several years ago the head of the Department of Nuclear Engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of New York wrote a paper, for the Congressional Research Service and the Office of Technology Assessment, that amounts to a do-it-yourself guide to making enough plutonium for one bomb a year. "It's a lot like building a small industrial plant," he said.

The physicist, John Lamarsh, said the bomb factory is a simpler version of a small Brookhaven National Laboratory reactor, which operated from 1950 to 1968. And it's the same type of air-cooled, graphite reactor that Enrico Fermi and his associates used to produce the first controlled chain reaction under the stands at the University of Chicago's Stagg Field in 1942. "In every country," Lamarsh said in a recent interview, "... there are dozens of people who know exactly the same thing."

Here's how to build a reactor: Step 1: Collect information. The design is freely available in literature. "By freely I mean the New York Public Library," Lamarsh said. The basic calculations, he said, then "could be done in a weekend."

Step 2: Buy 60 tons of natural uranium extracted from ore. Uranium is as plentiful in the earth's crust as tin, dozens of countries mine it and there is currently an oversupply. Some of the more advanced countries might balk, but Lamarsh said it could still be bought discreetly.

Step 3: Buy 700 tons of graphite. Graphite slows the uranium's neutrons to keep them in the reactor so a chain reaction can occur. Graphite is the material of pencil points — but it needs to be pure. Equipment that now purifies graphite for electronics use can be

adapted for this purpose.

Step 4: Miscellaneous equipment aluminum tubes (1-1/4 inches in diameter) to hold the uranium, fans to blow air through the reactor, concrete to shield the reactor, a few radiation detectors and simple controls. Add a building to house the whole thing.

Technicians required: One civil engineer, one electrical engineer, two mechanical engineers, one metallurgist and three nuclear engineers. "All conventionally trained," Lamarsh said.

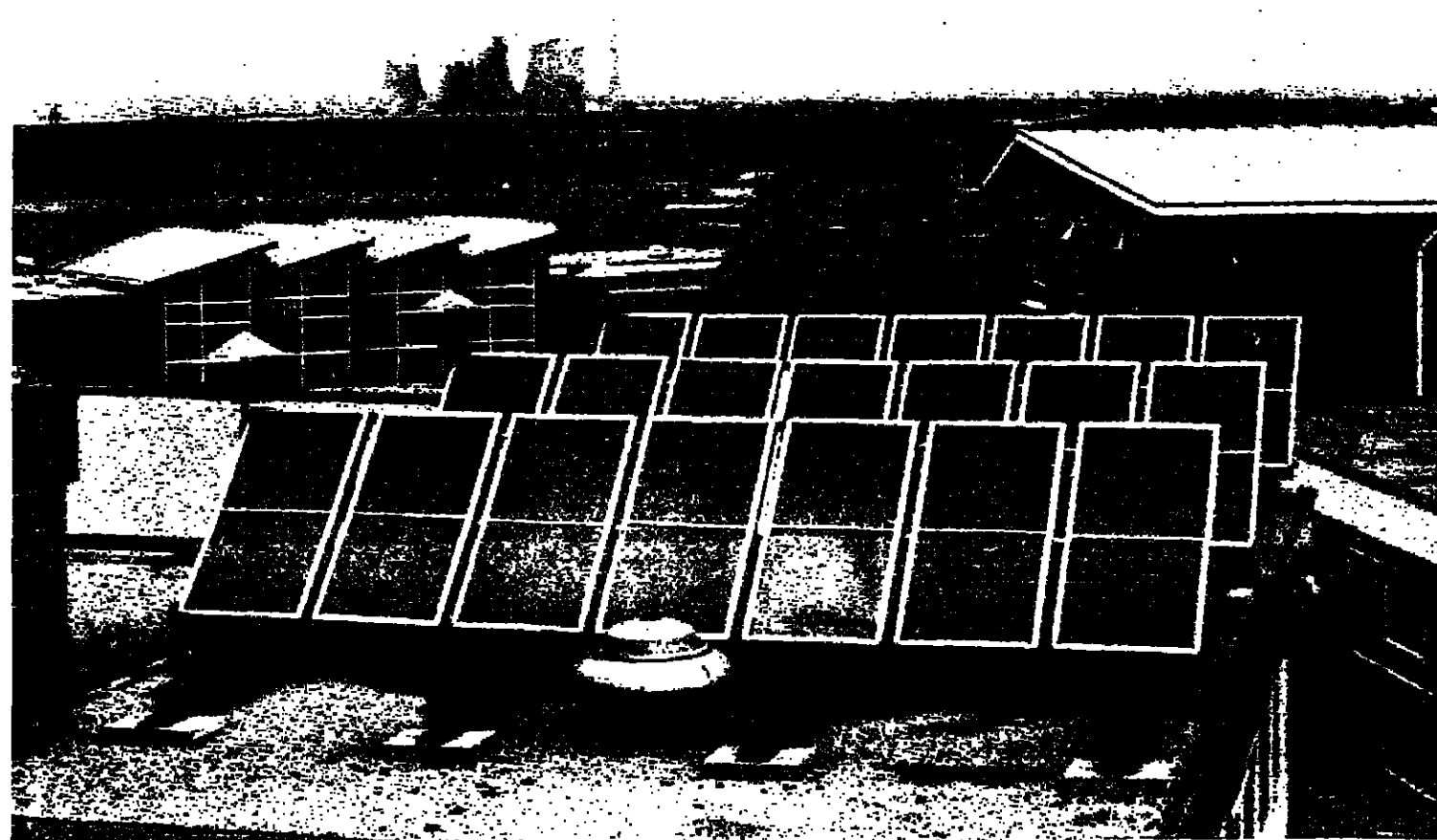
Time required: Four years from conception to reaction. Costs: Uranium, \$1.4 million; graphite, \$2.8 million; fans and ducts, \$500,000; controls and instruments, \$400,000; building and foundation, maybe \$5 million. Total: \$10.2 million.

A 25-megawatt reactor will produce 9.2 kilograms (20 pounds) of plutonium a year. Atomic bombs can be made with as little as 4 kilograms of plutonium, Lamarsh said.

His paper ends there, but the rest of the bomb-making process is also manageable. A shielded processing plant is necessary to extract the plutonium from the used uranium. But a study at Oak Ridge National Laboratory found a country could build a primitive one in six months. Cost: another \$1 million.

Then you have to put the plutonium into a bomb. But weapons experts say such information, while more difficult, is also in open literature. A few years ago Princeton undergraduate John Aristotle Phillips was reported to have designed an atomic bomb. It would take trained technicians a year. Cost: \$850,000.

Such simplicity makes proliferation more a political and social issue than a technical one. "The technology is physics, metallurgy, chemistry and mechanical engineering. How do you not train people in these disciplines?" Lamarsh said. "I suppose we could keep English a secret so no one could read our reports."



HEAT REDUCTION: A polymer base topped by a membrane on which a solar reflective aluminumized coating is laid will be used on the roofs of more than 130 defense establishments at various locations in the United Arab Emirates. This system is designed to reduce the level of heat absorbed by the sun by 60 percent, cut costs, and save air conditioning energy. The \$ 2.5 million order from the UAE Defense Department employs local labor trained by British supervisors. (LPS)

# Pissaro's anniversary celebrated



PISSARO MASTERPIECE: To honor the 150th anniversary of the birth of Pissaro, a number of events are being planned during the next year in various parts of the world.

PARIS (RFI) — Cezanne called him "the humble and colossal Pissaro". The whole world is now celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of this leader of Impressionism. The modern era confirms Cezanne's words but, appreciating more fully the overwhelming influence which Pissaro wielded (and continues to wield), it has modified certain opinions in order to give the great artist the place he deserves.

Among the many events being organized to mark this anniversary, the most brilliant is the exhibition being held at the "Grand-Palais" until April 27, before being exported to Boston for the summer; the most intimate is the exhibition at the Marais cultural center which shows fifty sketches and two hundred documents about the rural world as seen by Pissaro. However, the most significant event is surely the opening of the Pissaro Museum at Pontoise.

The retrospective show at the Grand-Palais is marvellous; it contains 230 paintings, engravings and sketches loaned by public and private collections in several countries. They represent the different stages in the artist's career. Each work enables us to meet an exceptional person of whom Jean Leymarie wrote that he was "the moral conscience and the artistic guide of his time."

This morning with the artist possesses an even more intense human value at the Pissaro Museum, set up recently at 17 Rue du Chateau at Pontoise. It is the youngest museum in France but its radius of influence is already international, for it is the most important center of information on Impressionism at present in existence. Set in a pleasant and specially-restored house, overlooking the Oise valley, it contains a number of works by Pissaro and by some of his friends who painted from time to time in the region, such as Piette, Daubigny, Cezanne.

# Weightlessness in space is examined as a way to process living cells

By Jeannette Garrett  
Special Bureau Report

HOUSTON, Texas — Think of NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and what comes to mind? Astronauts in space suits, moon walks and rocket launches? Those are the highly visible parts of NASA that make the news, but there's another, smaller part, a project that employs only five NASA people who work with a yearly budget of only \$600,000. It's called the bio-processing project and its manager is Dr. Dennis R. Morrison.

The purpose of the project is to examine the use of weightlessness in finding new ways to handle and process living cells and cell products such as proteins, hormones and DNA. This area of research stemmed from the insights produced from early space flights: in the absence of gravity, you can do things that technologically can't be done on Earth. One of the most useful applications of such knowledge involves the medical and pharmaceutical fields. Large amounts of pure, life-saving drugs can be made in the weightless environment of space, but can only be made in extremely small amounts in a gravity-bound environment.

The process by which this is done is called electrophoresis. Dr. Morrison explains: "You apply a voltage across a mixture of cells that have different charges. In the case of living cells, human cells, most have a negative charge. They, therefore, when allowed to remain in a static consideration, will migrate toward the positive pole when a current passes across. The higher charged cells will migrate at a faster rate and given enough time, they'll be out in front of the slower ones. If one then has a way of harvesting those at that time, you have a very ultra-sophisticated purification technique." Instead of separating metal ions from a mixture, electrophoresis can separate molecules of biological materials.

Many medical laboratories and hospitals currently are using the technique to make small-scale separations of blood proteins and enzymes for routine laboratory testing. The

problem is that it's not amenable to large-scale production because of gravity-dependent phenomenon. Living cells, which are a lot larger than the proteins in the blood, settle on the bottom of the container rather than trying to migrate, prohibiting separation.

Research Now Limited  
A lot of research in the biological and medical fields around the world is limited because it's dependent on separation, Morrison says. "When you're dealing with living cells, you're always after a cell that has a specific function in the body. We've come to the point where we're pushing the technology, trying to get just the cells to do the business that we want to study and we can't get them separated from other cells."

"We know now that there's a variety of cells that have different functions in all the major organs of the body. And yet when you look at kidney cells, pancreas cells, liver cells, there's few subdivisions, that you can see in a microscope, and when you sort those out you think, ah, these all look the same, they must be the same."

We're dealing with a situation the way someone on the moon looking at a university campus, for instance, would be confronted with if they had a good telescope. They'd see a lot of workers running around. They'd say, we know there's a lot of things going on at that campus, but it's very difficult from that kind of distance, with that poor technology, to isolate just the electricians, or just the students or just the teachers."

Cell Implants Studied  
Along with the possibility of cell separation has evolved the concept of implanting cells in different organs, like the pancreas, the organ which produces insulin. "We don't think of insulin as being a large problem in this country anymore, but it is," Morrison claims. "There are over 50,000 people every year who have diabetes-type conditions which will not allow them to take animal insulin so they go to their physician or the drugstore."

A possible solution is to transplant the properly functioning beta cells from one pancreas into a person who has non-functioning beta cells. "The difficulty is getting pure

cells," Morrison says, "because the body always tends to reject something that's artificially implanted. And if you're going to have to fight that game, you don't want to have to transplant a whole mixture of cells when only a few are the ones that you want. You want to try to transplant just the cells that actually are going to perform the function you need."

There's an equally important need in the pharmaceutical and medical community in the area of protein products, particularly blood proteins, Morrison says. "There are many materials we would like to have available in a larger quantity and in a purer form than are simply not available now," he added. Their unavailability makes them very high priced, very limited in their use and obviously very desirable commercially.

Value Decisions Necessary

Knowing this, some value decisions have to be made. "One has to look at a commercially-oriented product to see whether or not there's a technique available, such as electrophoresis, that can do some good. Then you have to look at whether or not the benefits are such that it's worth it to go to space rather than just build more plants on the ground to process the same kind of material," Morrison points out.

Morrison, asked if he could anticipate where the bio-processing project will be in the next five years, is optimistic and confident. His confidence hinges on two "ifs": If NASA continues the flights that are currently programmed and if nothing happens to turn off industrial involvement with NASA (The latter possibility isn't likely since industries like the McDonnell Douglas Corp. and the Ortho Pharmaceutical Co., to name only two, have put up, by Morrison's estimate, anywhere from \$20 million to make production of life-saving drugs possible on a large scale.) Morrison predicts that within five years, "we will have commercial pharmaceuticals being purified in commercially significant quantities. Some of them will be able to start supplying their particular product with a market penetration of 25 to 30 percent of the existing market today."

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**BIG AND LITTLE:** This big cat and little owl were raised together at the zoo manager's home in Warwickshire, England. They consider each other friends, so the situation isn't as bad as it looks. (CP)



**STRIPES MEET:** Whenever zebras get together, they create a spectacular pattern. This meeting took place near San Francisco, Calif. where the life of zebras is being studied at the Marine World animal park. (CP)



**BEAUTY TREATMENT:** A makeup artist works on a great dane before his appearance on a British television show. The dog is provided with the star treatment prior to entering the studios for filming. (CP)



**TIRED OF HOOFING:** "Buck" a 19-year-old horse looks like he would rather ride than be ridden, but in reality he is just visiting the bus driver in Salinas, Calif. where the bus stopped during "Old West" celebrations. (AP)



**BETTER TELEVISION:** Bert Jett proudly stands in the yard of his home near Blue Creek, West Virginia where he and his two brothers have installed a \$7,800 satellite receiving dish. The installation has made it possible for them to receive more than 60 television stations.



**NEW HOUSING:** A one-room dog house grew too small in a hurry for this family of St. Bernards. These quarters are better during wet weather. (CP)



**MOTHER'S DUTIES:** "Killer" a five-year old guard dog looks over a litter of kittens she recently adopted. Killer recently had a litter of her own, so he is experienced. (AP)



**PLANE JUNK:** Two single-engine planes are among other vehicles at a junkyard near Siena, Central Italy. The owner claims one of these gems are ready to fly and wants only \$2,500 for it. He offers no guarantees of warranty though. (AP)







# Reagan policy triggers merger wave

NEW YORK, July 16 (R) — Despite the high cost of raising money at near-record interest rates, the biggest merger boom in history is under way in the United States — but some critics already fear it may not benefit the economy.

The highlight is the emerging battle between some of the largest U.S. companies for Conoco, the second biggest coal producer in the U.S. and ninth largest oil company.

The multi-billion-dollar struggle for Conoco appears to lie between chemical giant Du Pont, Seagrams of Canada, and the Mobil and Texaco oil companies, and illustrates the reasons for the flood of mergers. These include administration policies that favor takeovers and stock market prices that do not reflect company assets.

But it may also foreshadow an even greater run of takeovers, and some smaller oil companies are already obtaining lines of credit to help protect themselves from predatory big brothers. There is also concern among some industry analysts, particularly outside the United States, as well as consumer groups, that the mergers will not really promote efficiency but instead

unleash monopolies.

Figures this week from merger specialists W.T. Grimm showed there were 1,184 mergers in the United States in the first half of 1981 worth a record \$35.7 billion. This is 61 percent more than the value of mergers in the first of 1980.

These figures do not include any deal for Conoco for which Du Pont has bid a record \$7.5 billion. The value of mergers in the whole of 1981 appears almost certain to surpass the annual record total of \$44.3 billion set last year.

The flood of mergers has confounded those analysts who predicted earlier in the year that near-record interest rates of 20 percent or more would restrict such activity by making the financing very costly. It has also caused concern that the enormous sums the corporations are borrowing to finance their acquisitions or defend themselves against takeovers may undermine administration attempts to control the

## \$7.5b Du Pont bid tops list

money supply and inflation.

Du Pont has arranged a \$5.5 billion loan from banks to finance its offer to Conoco. Other loans or credit lines set up so far in July alone include \$3.6 billion to Seagram, \$3 billion to Allied Corporation, \$2.5 billion to Pennzoil and \$5.5 billion to Texaco, a record for a commercial loan.

A key reason for the merger wave is the attitude of the Reagan administration, with its favorable view of big business. It has made clear it believes mergers can increase efficiency by ensuring companies are run by the best managerial teams.

Particularly in favor are vertical mergers, which bring together involvement in raw materials, production and marketing. A Conoco-Du Pont deal would be of this type, combining Conoco's energy resources with Du Pont's use of hydrocarbons to make

chemicals. But many share prices have also not kept pace with inflation, making the value of many companies' total assets much higher than the total worth of their shares.

In times of high inflation and economic slowdown, companies with cash may find investment in tangible assets and existing plant more attractive than building new capacity themselves. But there have also been special reasons for the involvement of oil companies in merger deals. The world oil glut and easing of crude prices has caused a steep and possibly exaggerated slump in oil company shares. This has made many smaller oil firms attractive for takeovers.

Analysts calculate that Du Pont is effectively offering pay Conoco between \$3 and \$4 a barrel for its oil which is still underground. This compares with a price of about \$10 a barrel for underground oil which

Shell paid in its \$3.65 billion takeover of Belridge two years ago, and a present average OPEC price of nearly \$36 a barrel.

Because of their huge profits, the big oil companies also have cash available for takeovers. Their income has been boosted by the administration's decontrol of domestic oil prices. Consumer groups have complained the companies are using a high proportion of this extra income for takeovers when it was intended the money should go toward new exploration for oil.

An early target of the oil companies was mining firms which could broaden their resources. Earlier this year, Standard Oil paid \$2 billion for Kennecott Mining. But the oil firms have broadened their search to cover all resources, including those of other oil companies. Texasgulf has agreed to a \$4.3 billion offer from Elf-Aquitaine of France. Analysts expect Mobil and Texaco will make formal bids for Conoco soon, and that if they fail they will turn to other small-

er oil companies.

But with each merger provoking controversy it is not hard to find critics of the flood of deals. Some fear the loans which companies are taking will prove a heavy burden in the future, although the companies themselves anticipate a fall in interest rates which will reduce the cost of the credits.

Opinions are divided over the merits of the bids for Conoco and the likely outcome. Some analysts say Du Pont's activities and research skills would fit well with Conoco's resources and that such a deal would be unlikely to fall foul of anti-trust legislation.

The latest Du Pont bid unveiled Tuesday night is worth about \$95 for each Conoco share. But analyst John S. Herold put the value of Conoco's assets at \$155 a share, and some industry experts said the entry of other bidders such as Mobil could push offers to about \$100 per share.

Seagram has offered only \$85 per share, but its offer for 51 percent of Conoco stock is for cash, not cash and shares combined, and some analysts believe that this may be particularly attractive to some Conoco shareholders.

## Libya, Nigeria reduce oil output, report says

LONDON, July 16 (AFP) — Oil output cuts by Libya and Nigeria were reported here Thursday by oil industry sources.

Libya's output is now one million barrels a day, against 1,580,000 barrels targeted earlier for the third quarter, they said. It recently cut its price by \$1.1 to \$40 a barrel, but may well be producing only 100,000 or 700,000 barrels a day next month.

Meanwhile, Nigeria early this month cut output to 900,000 barrels a day, a figure that compared with 1,300,000 barrels a day in the first half of June and a capacity of 1,900,000 barrels a day.

In another development, compagnie Francaise des Petroles, one of France's two state-controlled oil groups, said Thursday it would resume imports of Mexican crude oil in August under the terms of its existing contract with Pemex.

Earlier this month, CFP said it was suspending its imports of Mexican crude during the third quarter of 1981. The decision followed Pemex's move to increase the price of its crude by \$2 a barrel. The CFP announcement Thursday came after discussions with Pemex officials in Paris. CFP said the imports would resume next month, but would be conditional on "adjustments to be mutually agreed at that time."

In Mexico, Pemex said it hopes by next month to partially recover export earnings lost in the past few weeks because of customer resistance to a recently-proposed price rise.

Trade sources said Pemex had forgone sales of about 700,000 barrels per day (BPD) because of a proposed \$2 increase from July 1. The increase was aimed at partially offsetting an earlier four-dollar cut announced by the company from June 1 in response to a world oil glut.

In a statement Wednesday night Pemex said that after a particularly trying month negotiating the price rise with customers it had secured new orders. These would enable the company to restore exports from next month to levels of about one million barrels per day (BPD), achieved during the first three months of the year.

The recent drop in oil revenue forced the government to cut public spending by about four percent. The Pemex statement did not give export figures for the April-June quarter, but trade sources said these probably averaged about 1.3 million BPD.

Pemex said its proposed \$2 price rise had been favorably received by the United States, Canada, Japan, Brazil and France as well as by oil companies including Shell, and Exxon.

## Reagan aide sees fall in interest rates

WASHINGTON, July 16 (R) — President Reagan's top economic adviser has said he did not see a U.S. recession on the horizon and conditions appeared ideal for a substantial drop in interest rates.

Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the president's council of economic advisers, conceded the U.S. economy would register little or no growth for the remainder of the year before turning up in 1982. "Quite clearly, we are in a period where the economy is not growing," he said. But Weidenbaum also told reporters, "I do not see a recession today in my foggy crystal ball."

At a briefing on the administration's mid-year budget review, Weidenbaum added: "The conditions are ripe for expecting a substantial reduction in interest rates." In his review, the administration admitted interest rates had not behaved as well as it had hoped. The White House predicted in March that yields on short-term treasury bills would average 11.1 percent in 1981.

Wednesday, the administration revised the forecast up to a 13.6 percent interest rate average for this year. But Weidenbaum said he expected "a decline in treasury bill rates for the remainder of 1981," with the yearly average finishing "significantly below" 13.6 percent.

Short-term treasury securities are yielding a near-record 14.7 percent, which has lured foreign investors and drained capital from the economies of U.S. allies and trading partners.

At the same briefing Budget Director David Stockman said the administration had no plans to ask Congress for additional reductions in government spending in this fiscal year or the next.

However, Stockman said the administration might be forced to ask for more spending cut if Congress pushed through substantial changes to the White House's budget.

## Riyal rates remain stable

JEDDAH, July 16 — The American dollar rose on New York markets Wednesday night. Dealers said the financial markets were reacting to news that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had been adding liquidity into the banking system and as such "Fed funds" rates had been gradually falling over the past few days.

While Fed funds closed at 18 1/2 percent Wednesday night in New York compared to 16 1/2 percent the day before, yet commentators pointed out that the rise was an artificial one due to commercial bank book keeping balancing Wednesdays which distorts the rate. The general feeling is that there could have been a policy directive taken at last week's federal committee meeting at which rates could have been signalled to come down.

Eurodollar deposit rates eased by about 1/4 percent in most tenors taking the one-month rate to 18 5/16 — 18 7/16 percent and the three month indicative rate to 18 3/16 — 18 5/16 percent. The falls in Eurodollar rates did not significantly affect local riyal deposit rates and local dealers reported little movements from opening levels. In fact, some short-term rates were higher by Thursday close due to some liquidity tightness in the market. One month LIBOR bid-offer rate opened at 15 1/4 — 16 1/4 percent and one week was at 16-17 percent. Overnight funds/short term funds also dealt at the same ranges, but with some banks paying a premium for sizeable amounts borrowed.

Long-term riyal deposit rates were also stable, but with little activity reported in those tenors. The one-year rate averaged at 15 1/2 — 16 percent up slightly from Wednesday levels of 15 1/2 — 16 percent. Brokers out of Bahrain reported that most business was conducted on the exchange side, both in the Kingdom and out of Bahrain. Spot riyal/dollar opened at levels of 3.4100 — 10, but soon reached 3.41 15-20 by late afternoon in some active dealing. Local banks also reported some sizeable commercial exchange sales of dollars with importers still taking advantage of the dollar's rise against European currencies and the yen.

On the European exchanges on Thursday, the dollar picked up on some losses made on the Wednesday night New York markets. The British pound, which had reached levels of 1.8900 in New York, fell back to 1.8830 in London Thursday showing that it is still affected by the continuing British social unrest. The German mark gained almost 300 points to close in New York at 2.4000 levels, but on Thursday, despite some Bundesbank support, it fell to 2.4130 levels. Similarly, the French franc closed at 5.6875 in New York only to fall back to 5.71 levels on Thursday. However, this is a substantial improvement over last week's 5.82 levels. The yen was weakest of all the major currencies at 230.75 in New York and 230.80 on Thursday. This is despite continuing Japanese central bank support at 230 levels.

## Mauroy defends plan to take over banks, companies

PARIS, July 16 (AP) — French Premier Pierre Mauroy has said his government's plan to nationalize banks and industrial groups was vital in making France a great industrial power.

Mauroy made the statement in a live television interview in which he spoke with 15 journalists on the state-TV-1 network. French Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, elected to a seven-year term May 10, has said he intends to nationalize France's remaining private banks and 11 major industrial groups.

"Everytime there has been a major meeting in France between economic events and the people, as is the case today, there have been nationalizations," Mauroy said. "Nationalization programs were absolutely essential when firms in monopoly situations found themselves being the customers of the state."

The premier noted the already nationalized French train system and the state-operated electricity company had been running successfully for years.

## Rain dims chances of Soviet harvest

MOSCOW, July 16 (R) — Heavy rainfall has struck the Soviet grain harvest increasing areas of flattened and tangled grain, ripened earlier than usual by a heatwave in European regions of the country. *L'espresso* has reported.

The government daily Wednesday cited rainfall in several parts of the north Caucasus, an important winter grain area in southern Russia, which it said had been twice the normal average for July.

Special equipment needed for harvesting in such conditions was lacking in some areas and was often primitively made even when it was available, it complained.

Earlier this month, CFP said it was suspending its imports of Mexican crude during the third quarter of 1981. The decision followed Pemex's move to increase the price of its crude by \$2 a barrel. The CFP announcement Thursday came after discussions with Pemex officials in Paris. CFP said the imports would resume next month, but would be conditional on "adjustments to be mutually agreed at that time."

In Mexico, Pemex said it hopes by next month to partially recover export earnings lost in the past few weeks because of customer resistance to a recently-proposed price rise.

Trade sources said Pemex had forgone sales of about 700,000 barrels per day (BPD) because of a proposed \$2 increase from July 1. The increase was aimed at partially offsetting an earlier four-dollar cut announced by the company from June 1 in response to a world oil glut.

In a statement Wednesday night Pemex said that after a particularly trying month negotiating the price rise with customers it had secured new orders. These would enable the company to restore exports from next month to levels of about one million barrels per day (BPD), achieved during the first three months of the year.

The recent drop in oil revenue forced the government to cut public spending by about four percent. The Pemex statement did not give export figures for the April-June quarter, but trade sources said these probably averaged about 1.3 million BPD.

Pemex said its proposed \$2 price rise had been favorably received by the United States, Canada, Japan, Brazil and France as well as by oil companies including Shell, and Exxon.

## Japan export curbs spark 'car war'

TOKYO, July 16 (AP) — Japanese automakers angered by the government's curtailment of car exports to the United States and Europe, are gearing up for a "car war" on the home front and elsewhere, hoping to make up losses incurred in the two major overseas markets.

Sharp reductions in export quotas for 1981, based on sales of each company in 1979-80, sent manufacturers in search of new markets for the record-breaking 11.04 million units that rolled off Japanese assembly lines in 1980.

"There is real concern in the industry about developments running contrary to the interests of free trade," said Shoichiro Toyota, newly-appointed president of Toyota Motor Sales Co., marketing arm of Toyota Motor Co., Japan's No. 1 carmaker.

Toyota and rival Nissan Motor Co., maker of Datsun cars, are perturbed over what they view as "special consideration" accorded to smaller makers.

"They (the government) told us they would spread the unhappiness around evenly, but some of us were more unhappy than others," Toyota said in a meeting with foreign reporters.

Japan, an island nation with few natural resources, depends heavily on exports. Many industry sources say the placing of controls on the leading export industry by Japan's own government has ominous undertones.

He said the auto industry, which was not consulted during the U.S.-Japan government talks, now is looking to the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America where shipments in the past year have risen by 10 percent.

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## Russia, Brazil sign trade pact

MOSCOW, July 16 (AFP) — Several deals were signed here between the USSR and Brazil covering a broad range of commodities and goods.

A Brazilian source said Wednesday the Soviet Union pledged minimum annual purchases of 500,000 tons of soybeans, 500,000 tons of maize and 20,000 tons of cocoa.

During the second half of this year, the USSR will supply Brazil with 500,000 tons of crude oil, a quantity that is expected to be repeated in the first half of 1982. The price for the first amount is \$35 a barrel.

Soviet technical assistance will be provided for oil prospecting in the state of Sao Paulo.

The USSR is likely to participate in the Itha Grande hydroelectric project in Parana, supplying equipment worth \$120 million in return for purchase of Brazilian goods. Finance and services are to be provided by the USSR for a wood alcohol plant that could be the first of 16 such units.

**Bonn move worries Japan's TV makers**

TOKYO, July 16 (AP) — Japanese manufacturers of stereo television broadcasting systems are concerned that the West German electric industry's decision not to disclose patents is aimed at closing the market for Japanese products, an industry source here said Thursday.

IGR, the patent and industrial design supervisory firm made up of major West German consumer electric producers, recently notified Japanese producers that the data would not be released according to the source, who asked not to be identified. Similar notices my have been issued to TV producers in other countries, he said.

Stereo color TV broadcasting will start in West Germany in September. The broadcast system employed is not identical to the technology used in Japanese models.

Even before the quotas were allocated the Japanese auto industry said it probably would have no choice but to comply with the measures on condition that the government does not bow to pressures from other countries.

Within weeks, the government, however, yielded to demands of Canada, then pledged restraint to West Germany and Belgium for one-year period only. The new measures are in addition to a "gentleman's agreement" with Britain, limiting exports to 11 percent annually, and France, which does not give the Japanese more than a three percent market share. Italy also enforces a quota of 2,200 units a year. What hurts the industries is that all these countries are major markets and there is little prospect for recouping losses incurred through the quota system.

Authority	Description	Tender No.	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of Health	Supply of medical oxygen and neutro oxide for 1401, 1402	841	500	8.8.81
	Maintenance and operation of power house in the ministry's dispensaries	842	500	23.8.81
Municipality of Jeddah	Completion of the cornice project	26	10000	15.8.81
	Construction of branch municipal bureaus for the quarters of university, Qasr Khuzam, New Airport and Town.	27	10000	18.8.81

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Date of Arrival
<b>1. VESSELS DISCHARGING</b>				
3.	Royal Star	O.C.E.	Reefer	14.7.81
4.	Malakand	A.E.T.	Poles/Gen/Cross Bars	13.7.81
5.	Han Nuri	O.C.E.	Tyres/Tubes/Ply/Steel	11.7.81
6.	Maldive Novel	O.C.Trade	Timber/Grain/Genl.	1.7.81
7.	Shalouab-1	O.C.E.	Durra	9.7.81
9.	Eitoku Maru	O.C.E.	Reefer	13.7.81
10.	Al Hodaidah	K.A.A.	Contra/Tiles	15.7.81
11.	Concordia Star	Alsabah	Contra/Timb/Gen./L. Oil	14.7.81
12.	Krishna Raja	Alsaada	Pipes/Accessories	15.7.81
14/15.	George Z'	O.C.E.	Reefer	9.7.81
16.	Sri Wijaya	Ori	General/Contra.	15.7.81
18.	Medgarment Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	30.6.81
20.	An Hsing	O.C.E.	Steel/Genl./Contra.	11.7.81
21.	Ngomei Chau	Alatas Durra		12.7.8122.
<b>Meltem Universal</b>				
23.	Unistar	O.C.Trade	Bagged Barley	24.6.81
24.	Salah-2	O.C.E.	Asbestos	13.7.81
26.	Prof. Mierzejewski	Attar	Contra/Pipes/Reefer	14.7.81
28.	Elsleth	O.C.E.	Reefer	8.7.81
28.	Ocean Enterprise	A.E.T.	Contra/Vehs./Genl.	15.7.81
29.	Saronic Reefer	O.C.E.	Reefer	22.6.81
31.	Aquamarine	Barber	ovt. Cargo	15.7.81
36.	Al Ahmadiah	Kanoo	Contra/Load Mtyv	15.7.81
38.	Blue Maru	Basaboud	Meion Seeds/Durra	13.7.81
39.	Aran	Algezdah	Pipe Fittings/Flour/Tris.	14.7.81
40.	Eagle	Alsabah	Barley	28.6.81
41.	El Vina	Fayez	Durra	12.7.81
42.	Marlen	Alsabah	Bagged Barley	14.7.81
<b>2. RECENT ARRIVALS:</b>				
	Maldive Unity	O.Trade	General	15.7.81
	Ocean Enterprise	A.E.T.	Contra/Vehs./Genl.	"
	Krishna Raja	Alsaada	Pipes/Accessories	"
	Sri Wijaya	Ori	Containers/Genl.	"
	Oube Light	Alsaada	Pipes/Pilngs/Genl.	"
	Aqua Marine	Barber	Govt. Cargo	"
<b>KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 15.9.1401/16.7.1981 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HRS.</b>				
2.	Asia No. 12	SMC	General	7.7.81
3.	Saudi Ambassador	Ori	Gen/Timber	11.7.81
4.	Kriti Pearl	Kanoo	General	13.7.81
10.	Geliga (2nd call)	Gosaibi	Loading Urea	8.7.81
11.	Saudi Cloud	Ori	Maize	14.7.81
12.	Lamma Island	UEP	General	13.7.81
17.	Wijaya Darshana	Ori	General	14.7.81
22.	Musashi Maru	Alreza	Cars	15.7.81
30.	Hankil	OCE	General	14.7.81
32.	Huang Pugiann	Ori	General	12.7.81
33.	Tang Shan	Ori	General	12.7.81
34.	Amra-V	OCE	Plywood-Tea	13.7.81
35.	Linyin	Ori	General	9.7.81
36.	La Estancia (DB)	Alsabah	Bulk Cement	15.7.81
37.	Sunny Island (DB)	AET	Bulk Cement	12.7.81
38.	Nissho Maru (DB)	Globe	Bulk Cement	9.7.81

## Ghana to woo foreign capital

ACCRA, July 16 (R) — The Ghanaian parliament has passed a bill aimed at attracting foreign capital to Ghana.

The bill, now awaiting the presidential assent, provides for wide-ranging tax exemptions and other concessions, including the prompt preparation of profits for foreign companies investing in key areas of the economy.

The bill would set up a high-powered investment center to define the economic areas in which non-Ghanians would be encouraged to invest and to invest and to detail the incentives available to them.

## BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — The U.S. government has authorized the sale of the sweeter aspartame in the United States. It is already sold in several countries. This is a low calorie natural product containing kinds of amino-acids, and is seen as a major rival to saccharine. It is said to be 18 times sweeter than sugar for a given volume.

KUALA LUMPUR, (AFP) — Two Japanese firms have won a contract to build the first refinery to be run by the state-owned Petronas Company here. The plant will be set up near Kerteh, Trengganu, by the JGC Corporation and C. Itoh. A \$90 million order was booked for design, procurement and construction of a 30,000 barrels a day unit to be completed in 1983.

DETROIT, (AFP) — Car sale by the five main U.S. motor companies in the first 10 days of July was 17.4 percent down on a year earlier, industry figures showed here. The selling rate was 16,090 cars a day during the period, the lowest figure for 20 years. Chrysler's sales were up 13.6 percent, those of General Motors down 14 percent, Ford's down 34 percent, American Motors' down 18 percent and Volkswagen's down 17 percent.

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — Texasgulf, currently the subject of a takeover bid by Elf-Aquitaine of France, recorded a net profit of \$142,500,000 in the first half of this year against \$175,700,000 a year earlier. The turnover in the first half was \$553,600,000 against previous \$520,600,000.

ROTTERDAM, (AFP) — Poland's recent deliveries of coal to the Netherlands total only half the amount agreed, the head of the specialist SSM Coal Trading House has said.

GOOD TASTE IS NO LONGER EXPENSIVE VISIT

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### Gierek among 7 expelled

## Kania likely to face hard fight in election

WARSAW, July 16 (Agencies) — Poland's Communist Party congress drew up electoral lists for a new leadership behind closed doors Thursday and there were signs that party leader Stanislaw Kania could face a hard fight for re-election. Kania's position looked less secure than at the start of the six-day emergency congress Tuesday.

Delegates opted for open debates before the secret balloting for the leadership and a leading reformer Wednesday attacked the performance of the party under Kania. A letter also circulated in Warsaw Wednesday attempting to discredit Kania by associating him with the suppression of a worker revolt in the Baltic ports in 1970.

Officials said voting would begin Thursday night, with the 1,964 delegates choosing 430 members of the party's central committee

from a list of 618 candidates of whom only 71 belonged to the previous administration. Secret balloting for first secretary would follow.

On Wednesday, Edward Gierek and six fellow Communist leaders, ousted since last August's strikes, were expelled from the party at the special congress. The expulsions came after a closed-door discussion of delegates who had heard Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski warn that the alternative to accommodating the country's labor unrest could have been "bloodbath, a national drama."

Rakowski blamed party conservatives for making needed changes more difficult by depicting them as concessions.

Gierek's expulsion was the first such decisive removal of a party leader in Poland's post-war Communist history. Deposed party chief Wladislaw Gomulka's membership was "suspended" in 1971.

Also expelled were former leaders Edward Babiuch, a former premier whose announcement of meat price hikes sparked the 1980 strikes in Poland, Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, labor chief Jan Szydlak, propaganda chief Jerzy Lukaszewicz, central committee secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski and Katowice party boss Zdzislaw Grudzien. All had been removed from their posts long before.

As the delegates met in the Stalinist-era Palace of Culture, there were reminders that the economic and political crisis which had brought them together was far from solved. Union leaders at the state airline Lot announced plans to go ahead with a strike on July 24 to force the government to recognize a general manager elected by the workers.

Strike leaflets said that Poles had waited for more than 10 months for the authorities to fulfill pledges made in the Gdansk strike accord last August which gave birth to the Soviet bloc's first free trade union, Solidarity. "We are waiting for the liquidation of the centralist management system which for 35 years has saddled our country with economic and social crisis," the leaflets said.



DESTINATION GERMANY: Increasing numbers of Poles wait outside the West Germany Embassy in Warsaw every day in order to apply for German visas. The embassy estimates that some 400,000 applications will be processed in 1981, double that of 1980. An estimated 2,500-3,000 visa applications are made daily.

## Influx of Poles worries W. Germany

BONN, July 16 (AFP) — Authorities here are seriously concerned over a massive influx of Poles to West Germany during the past year, making them the largest single ethnic group now entering the country. Last month alone there were 500 Polish arrivals — with many seeking political asylum — compared with 477 from Pakistan and 475 from Turkey, two countries which in the past had a virtual monopoly of West German immigration.

Of the 16,991 arrivals between January and June this year at the vast Friedland transit camp for immigrants in Lower Saxony, close to the frontier with East Germany, all but 3,062 were Polish. The camp, which has accommodation for 1,500 inmates, today houses 1,900.

Most Polish exiles enter the country on tourist visas, obtained after a marathon wait in line at West German consulates — illustrating the rush to emigrate from Poland in these politically uncertain and economically trying times.

When their tourist visas expire, the Poles are faced with the formidable business of trying to regularize their situation in the country. Many seek the status of political refugees. Others are able to claim special status on the basis of their German ancestry, which automatically entitles them to live in the country.

Another group is made up of "pseudopoliticals", mainly young people, who go through the motions of applying for asylum, then go to work illegally for relatives in West Germany. After a few months they simply go home to Poland with their haul of hard-earned Deutsche marks.

Authorities in Frankfurt, West Germany's sixth largest city, receive an average of 150 Polish applications for temporary residence each day. These applicants are only interested in remaining for a few months, although they know that they will not be granted work permits during their first year. The situation is similar in most cities in West Germany near to transit camps — Munich, Hamburg, and particularly West Berlin, where the number of Poles arriving in the first six months of this year was 604, compared with 436 during the whole of last year.

West German authorities are beginning to fear that transit camps will no longer be able to cope with the flow, and in the view of many officials, fringe immigrants from Poland should be denied entry in favor of those who genuinely seek political asylum.

## Mahathir sworn in

KUALA LUMPUR, June 16 (AFP) — Dr. Mahathir Muhammad was Thursday sworn in as Malaysia's fourth prime minister. The swearing in by the Yang Di Pertuan Agong (king) at the National Palace was witnessed by outgoing Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn and his cabinet colleagues who will all continue to serve in the new government.

Datuk Hussein who has retired voluntarily after 2,000 days in office for health reasons was Thursday given the country's highest civilian award with the title of "Tun".

Mahathir's assumption of office follows his unanimous election last month as leader of the United Malay National Organization (UMNO), the dominant partner of the ruling 10-party national front. At a meeting of the front Wednesday Datuk Hussein Onn formally handed over the leadership of the front to Mahathir.

## Hanoi says Cambodia talks illegal

UNITED NATIONS, July 16 (Agencies) — Hanoi seemed unmoved Thursday by repeated demands at an 80-nation conference for a withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea. Vietnam, which along with the Soviet Union is boycotting the conference, said it viewed the talks as one-sided.

Ha Van Lou, the permanent Vietnamese U.N. representative, told reporters: "Any resolutions and declarations of this conference are considered to be illegal and invalid." Diplomats from 21 countries addressed the meeting Thursday. They included British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, speaking for all 10 European Economic Community (EEC) nations, which called for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

Three countries were due to speak Thursday while the participants worked behind the scenes on a declaration for adoption at a final meeting Friday.

T.T.B. Koh, chief delegate of Singapore which is the current chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), said Wednesday there were still differences with China on the declaration.

ASEAN, at whose initiative the conference was called, and other nonaligned members have submitted a draft declaration proposing negotiations for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea. The Chinese put forward a paper containing counter-proposals. Both papers insisted on the withdrawal of the estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, but ASEAN called for the disarming of all Kampuchean while China demanded only the disarming of "the Heng Samrin puppet force."



(Wirephoto) CARRINGTON'S ADDRESS: British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington addresses the United Nations conference Wednesday.

The papers both proposed direct U.N. involvement in Kampuchea, an idea that could be difficult to implement because it would require the Soviet Union's approval. Those due to speak included two Kampuchean factions opposing the ousted Pol Pot government — still recognized by the United Nations — which addressed the conference on the opening day. Because of Chinese pressure the Heng Samrin government was not invited to the meeting.

Lord Carrington, assured the conference that the 10-nation European community would "play a full and constructive part in working for the implementation of a program" on the lines of the pending proposals. The 10 are Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Greece, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Carrington said that between them they had "much experience of the region" and together had contributed "more than 40 percent of the total resources of the international relief operation from 1979 to date."

## German delegation arrives in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, July 16 (AP) — A West German parliamentary delegation arrived here Thursday to look into the needs of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and to pursue the European Economic Community's peace initiative for Afghanistan.

"The success of the European Community's peace initiative on the solution of the Afghan problem will depend on the unity of the ten European countries and the support of the Third World nations," said Gottfried Koester, a member of the Christian Democratic Union.

## America looks for help from Chinese insects

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP) — An assortment of insects has been brought from China in hopes they will help defend American crops from destructive pests, the Agriculture Department has said. One purpose of the project is to see whether an effective natural enemy of gypsy moths can be found. The moths defoliate millions of trees and shrubs annually, mainly in the northeast where the pest is concentrated.

The Chinese insects were recently collected by a team of entomologists who sought natural enemies of some of the aphids and mites that attack cotton, tobacco, vegetables, citrus and other crops and trees in the United States.

Specimens collected by the scientists, who work for the department's agricultural research service, include green lacewings, predatory mites and parasitic wasps. Joan Wallace, director of the department's Office of International Cooperation and Development, said Wednesday the Chinese insects will be studied under quarantine conditions in U.S. laboratories for at least a year.

## To save crops from pests

If they are found to be effective against U.S. insect pests, the Chinese insects will be field tested for at least another year before being made available for wider use in pest management programs, he said.

Wallace said China and the United States "are exploring the possibility of collecting other natural enemies of insect pest" and are arranging cooperative research programs to improve the use of biological controls over destructive insects, weeds and plant diseases.

Meanwhile, California governor Jerry Brown asked President Reagan Wednesday night to declare part of northern California a disaster area, saying that attacks on crops by Mediterranean fruit flies were out of control. He made the request after the flies which turn fruit and crops into mush, were reported only 48 kms from the San Joaquin Valley, center of the state's 14 billion dollar-a-year fruit and vegetable industry.

Brown told a press conference at the Medfly Eradication Center in Los Gatos that California was facing the threat of an economic disaster of unprecedented proportions.

He said in his request to Reagan: "The increased magnitude of infestation constitutes a disaster which is now beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment and facilities of the state and local counties."

He asked Reagan to declare that the counties of Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara were federal disaster areas. This would enable the three counties, with a population of 700,000, to receive U.S. government aid.

Brown said 11,000 farms, ranches and businesses in the three counties had lost \$4 million because of the fly and could lose \$90 million unless the menace was wiped out.

Helicopters spraying the pesticide over the infested area were running behind time. In two days of spraying they should have covered 116 square kms but had actually sprayed little more than 18 square kms, officials said. Some local groups have threatened to sabotage the helicopters because they believed the pesticide was a health hazard. But state agricultural officials denied there was a threat to health.

## Reagan aides split over immigration

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — A dispute within the Reagan administration over admitting up to 1 million mostly low-wage foreign workers into the United States each year is stalling action on a new immigration policy.

After two unsuccessful meetings on immigration, the cabinet was scheduled to try again Thursday to resolve the guest worker problems, as well as questions of issuing national work cards and relocating Cuban refugees.

Administration sources who requested anonymity said Agriculture Secretary John Block and White House aide Martin Anderson are advocating a massive program to grant from 500,000 to 1 million temporary working permits annually — up from the current 30,000. The Labor Department opposes the expanded program on grounds that guest workers may decide to stay and compete for jobs against low-skilled Americans, the sources said.

An administration task force recommended last month that President Ronald Reagan ask Congress to approve a pilot program to allow 50,000 guest workers, principally Mexicans, into the country each year. Block and Anderson are saying it is futile to erect strict legal barriers against a desire by American employers to hire willing aliens for menial jobs that U.S. citizens won't take, according to sources.

rules are too cumbersome and restrictive, are lobbying hard for more guest workers, the sources said. Anderson said reports that he is pushing for an expanded program are "not very accurate." He declined to discuss his proposals beyond saying, "I'm trying to present a wide range of options to the president. It's a very complicated issue."

Part of the cabinet debate concerns penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens and how to enforce the penalties. The task force recommended asking Congress to enact civil penalties, but this raised the question of how employers could distinguish illegal workers from those entitled to work.

To facilitate identity, the task force recommended that all people entitled to work, regardless of citizenship, obtain and show employers a new type of social security card which would be difficult or impossible to forge.

However, the sources said, Anderson and Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker objected, saying this was tantamount to a national identity card inconsistent with President Reagan's campaign promise to make government less intrusive in people's lives. Anderson favors intensifying border patrol efforts to halt illegal immigration, according to the sources. He refused to specify his position. One source said the administration may simply let Congress decide what type of employer sanctions and identity card to establish.

## Rao meets Gromyko

MOSCOW, July 16 (AP) — Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Moscow Thursday for talks with Kremlin officials, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

He was met at the airport by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. Rao was to confer during the day at the Foreign Ministry, then depart for Leningrad in the evening. He is to leave for Helsinki Friday.

The visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to New Delhi last month and the Afghanistan situation are expected to be the main topics of talks between Rao and Gromyko, according to informed sources in New Delhi.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazem

The friend I talked about yesterday — he of the airy but expansive dreams — is by no means an exception among my generation. It must have had something to do with the "spirit of the times" in which we grew up, but there was more than one dreamer of this type among us.

The other day I met another one of them. He was the one who used to say sentimentally — we were only in secondary school then — that the first million was always the most difficult, that after it the thing came naturally: untold wealth and the style of life that went with it.

This one, however, was a real tryer. Where most of us got our jobs and stuck into the grooves he was the one always saving enough to start a business on his own. Only to lose his modest capital after a while and get back to salaried work. His best break, or so he thought, was an investment he made in a company set up on the West Bank. All was going well, the million definitely appeared over the horizon, then the six-day war happened and goodbye to the dream.

That was a while ago now. And when I saw him this time, he looked as though he had made it. And when I asked him, he told me that he indeed has. His last attempt to set up in business was in the Gulf, just at the time when the economy of the area took off. He took off with it, and the first million, he told me, came without him really noticing it, so easy it was to make. After it came several others.

I noticed that he did not sound enthusiastic about the thing. Did reality fail to live up to the dream? "It certainly did," he said:

"The price was too high, but you never know it while you're paying. Now at fifty you look around you and wonder whether it was worth it..."

He kept on talking like this. I nodded my head wisely while he spoke but believed not a word of it. I have heard them all, and they all talk like this. You'd think one of them at least enjoyed his millions.

Translated from Ashary Al Awlat

## Heavy floods threaten China crops

PEKING, July 16 (AFP) — Chinese farm output was threatened with serious disruption Thursday after disastrous floods which have hit agriculturally rich southwest and central provinces, observers here said. According to Chinese television, floods triggered by torrential rains have affected some two million people.

Media reports Thursday from the southwest province of Sichuan, China's most populous with 100 million people said tens of thousands of stranded people had to be evacuated after heavy rains triggered the greatest flood peak of the Yangtze River since 1949.

New China News Agency added that 25 countries and cities in Sichuan were affected by severe floods, following successive downpours over most of the province from last Sunday to Tuesday. Army units had to be called in to ferry aid to the victims, essentially by air, as road and rail transport was cut off in many areas.

The People's Daily said more than 20,000 persons were evacuated in the area of Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan. The Chinese media also indicated that floodwaters from the Yangtze River — China's longest with 5,500 kms and its tributaries were flowing toward the central provinces of China.

They were thus threatening the Gezhouba Dam, the country's biggest hydro-engineering projects now under construction in Hubei province. According to the NCNA Thursday floodwaters from the Yangtze River were threatening Chongqing, a major industrial center in southwestern China. NCNA said residents along both banks of the Yangtze and Jialing rivers were evacuated.

Last year areas of southwest and central China had already been hit by catastrophic floods which claimed scores of lives and destroyed crops over millions of acres. Last year's floods and a severe drought over northern China at the same time pushed China into requesting international aid for the first time since the Communists took over in 1949.

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